The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Serious Disturbances Between Turkey and Persia.

Withdrawal of the Turkish Ambassador from Teheran.

Recommendations of the Peace Conference Regarding the Eastern Question.

TURKEY AND PERSIA.

Disturbances on the Frontier of Asiatic Turkey.

LONDON, Sunday, Jan. 17—Evening.

Dispatches from the East report that a difficulty has arisen between Turkey and Persia. Disturbances broke out upon the eastern frontier of Asiatic Turkey between the Persians and the Turks, which have led to the withdrawal of the Ambassador of the Porte from Teheran. Since these occurrences, Persia has been massing troops on her northwestern frontier.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Recommendations of the Peace Conference.

PARIS, Sunday, Jan. 17—Evening.

The Conference on the Eastern question is on the point of closing its sessions. It recommends Greece to accept so much of the Turkish *ultimatum* as relates to Cretan affairs, and to refer the case of the officer at Syra to the decision of the Courts; and promises that Turkey will withdraw the last point of her *ultimatum* touching the observance of international law. The Conference maintains the policy of strict non-intervention.

The latest advices from Athens show that preparations for war are actively going on in all parts of Greece. The banks of Athens have loaned the Government $20,000,000 for war purposes.

The Settlement Proposed Agreed to by Turkey.

PARIS, Sunday, Jan. 17.

The Turkish Minister has agreed to the main points of the settlement proposed by the Conference, but awaits instructions from Constantinople before signing the resolves of that body.

M. RANGABE, the representative of Greece, has informed M. LAVALETTE, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, that his instructions, from the Government at Athens, are delayed in consequence of interruptions of the telegraph.

SPAIN.

Reinforcements to be Sent to Cuba.

MADRID, Sunday Jan. 17.

The additional reinforcements for the army in Cuba will soon sail under Gen. PELAEZ.

Returns from the Provinces increase the overwhelming majority of the Government candidates elected.

ITALY.

Renewal of the Tax Riots—Action of the Military.

FLORENCE, Saturday, Jan. 16.

The riots occasioned by the attempts to collect the mill tax have been renewed recently in various parts of the Kingdom. The country today, however, is tranquil. The military force has been used freely for the suppression of these disorders. Twenty-six of the rioters have been killed and wounded.

NORTH GERMANY.

The Money Order System with the United States.

BREMEN, Saturday, Jan. 16.

On the 1st of February prox. the money order system between the large towns of North Germany and the United States will be inaugurated. The plan is to receive payments at Post Offices in the North German Union and the United States, and issue orders for the same on the agents of the North German Lloyd, the amounts to be limited to about $50, and to be calculated at a fixed rate of exchange for both countries. The arrangements will be similar to those already made by the American Post Office Department with the Government of Switzerland, except that on the American side the business will be done by the agents of the North German Lloyd instead of the Post Offices, the Post Office Department having declined to enter into the arrangement.

CUBA.

Gen. Grant Said to be in Favor of Cuban Independence.

HAVANA, Sunday, Jan. 17.

Letters received here state that Gen. GRANT and President JOHNSON are both positively in favor of Cuban independence, and that Gen. GRANT promises to aid in securing that end after his inauguration.

The neglect of the American and English Ministers at Madrid to arrange a reciprocity treaty concerning tonnage dues, which Spain conceded last June to all nations, and the advantages of which are at present enjoyed by all, excepting American and English vessels, causes American ships an additional expense of $1 per ton, thus injuring American commerce.

Commerce is languishing and mistrust and suspicion of the stability of certain houses is increasing.

The notes of the Spanish Bank are quoted at four per cent. discount. The bank is daily besieged by the populace attempting to obtain specie. The President of that institution died yesterday.

MAINE.

A Card from Senator Morrill's Friends—They Declare Mr. Hamlin Nominated Fairly.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sunday, Jan. 17.

The following is an abstract of a card just published, showing the latest state of the Senatorial contest. The signers are from Mr. MORRILL's county, which unanimously supported him in the caucus:

To Our Constituents:

That our position in reference to the Senatorial question may be fully known, we take this occasion to say that, in the caucus held Thursday evening, 7th inst., we voted for Hon. LOT M. MORRILL, and regretted that he was not at that time nominated; that at that caucus 75 ballots were cast for Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, and 74 for Hon. L. M. MORRILL, and one blank, cast by a member who did not intend to vote for either Mr. MORRILL or Mr. HAMLIN. By the laws of this State, by custom and usages in all representative bodies, in all caucuses and conventions, in this State, a blank piece of paper is never counted. The Committee appointed to receive, sort and count the votes, did not count the blank as a ballot. The language of their report was, that 149 ballots were cast, and then mentioned the blank, thereby excluding the idea that they regarded it as a ballot. Evidently in such a vote 75 constitutes a majority and makes an election. Had Mr. MORRILL received 75 votes and Mr. HAMLIN 74, we should have claimed that Mr. MORRILL was nominated, and expected the support of Mr. HAMLIN's friends in the election. We feel bound to concede Mr. HAMLIN what we should have claimed for Mr. MORRILL. We therefore deem it the duty, as the friends of Hon. LOT M. MORRILL, in view of all the circumstances, to advise acquiescence in the nomination of Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN to be the nominee of the caucus, and that fidelity to the established usage of party and a just regard for its future harmony and success require us to rise above personal preferences and local attachments. We intend to support Mr. HAMLIN as the regular candidate of the Republican Party for United States Senator at the time designated by law for such election to take place.

(Signed,) WM. B. SNELL, of the Senate; EZRA KEMPTON, G. S. PALMER, S. D. RICHARDSON, MASON J. METCALF, of the House, all of Kennebec County.

Senator MORRILL arrived here last night, accompanied by Senator SPRAGUE and his wife.

TENNESSEE.

Martial Law Declared by the Legislature—Gov. Brownlow Requested to Call Out the Militia—The Agricultural College Fund.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, Jan. 16.

Advices received here by Gov. BROWNLOW are to the effect that the Legislature has declared martial law in the State, and requested him to call out the militia. I am warranted in stating that no hasty action will be taken by Gov. BROWNLOW, and that the militia will not be called out unless circumstances occur that will justify such a course. The Governor has determined to await further developments, and act only when he feels warranted by the facts.

The Agricultural College Fund, $300,000, has been given to the East Tennessee University, of this city.

Recent Kuklux Outrages in Different Parts of the State.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 17.

Letters have been received here by a Southern member of Congress, detailing outrages in the State of Tennessee. It is stated that two loyal men were killed in Franklin County, on the day of the election, and another taken from the jail and hung in the courtyard. The perpetrators of the acts are unknown. A letter from Shelbyville, dated Jan. 11, says that in a recent fight the Kuklux were badly whipped, but they threaten to come a thousand strong from Lincoln and Marshall Counties. They were about thirty in number, and mounted on horseback. They drove to the public square, "blowing whistles and yelling like demons." They then moved down the Murfreesboro Pike, and as they approached near Dunlop's, they were fired into and six of them wounded. Just after the Kuklux ran off, and during the excitement, a barn was set on fire. Another letter says if the Kuklux organization shall not be suppressed loyal men cannot live in Tennessee; and the writer adds:

"If in this State, with a loyal element and a BROWNLOW as Governor, you are not safe, what would you look for in the other rebel States? We have no security for life or property, and no exercise of liberty. These are facts, and Congress must do something to protect loyal citizens or they will be murdered by thousands." A letter from Aspin Hill, Tenn., says there has been scarcely a night for six months that the Kuklux have not gone somewhere in the neighborhood and taken out and hung, or shot, or whipped some one, either white or black, and have succeeded in causing such a state of terror that all the black and every white Republican scarcely dare speak of them, who say they always punish men for talking, and the citizens all wink at it through fear. But the loyal men are armed, and are, according to these letters, determined to assert their rights. Letters have been received by other members of Congress, showing the fear existing in the Southwest from the Kuklux movements, and appealing for a remedy to prevent future disturbances."

THE INDIAN WAR.

Gen. Sheridan's Movements—The War Nearly Over—Movements of the Indians in Colorado and Kansas.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 16.

Gen. SHERMAN telegraphs from St. Louis to Assistant Adjutant-Gen. TOWNSEND the following dispatch, received from Gen. SHERIDAN:

IN THE FIELD, FORT COBB, INDIAN TERRITORY, Friday, Jan. 1, 1869.

Brevet Major-Gen. W. A. Nichols, A. A. G., Military Division of the Missouri:

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward the following for the information of the Lieutenant-General commanding. The destruction of the Comanche village by Col. EVANS' command on Christmas Day gives the final blow to the backbone of the Indian rebellion. At 12 o'clock on the night of the 31st of December, a delegation of the chief fighting men of the Arapahoes and Cheyennes, twenty-one in all, arrived at this place on foot, their animals not being able to carry them. They said they ruled the village; they begged for peace and permission for their people to come in, asking no terms, but for a paper to protect them from the operations of our troops while *en route*. They report the tribes in mourning for their losses, their people starving, their dogs all eaten up, and no buffalo. We had forced them into the canyons on the eastern edge of the Stake Plains, where there is no small game or buffalo. They are in a bad fix, and desire to surrender unconditionally. I acceded to their terms and will punish them justly; and I can scarcely make an error in any punishment awarded, for they all have blood upon their hands. Yesterday we received a few papers—the first we have had for one month, and I see it alleged by Indian agents that Black Kettle's band were on their reservation at the time they were attacked. This is a falsehood. The reservation extends but thirty miles up the Washita from Fort Cobb. The battle took place 120 miles up the river. It is also alleged the band were friendly. No one could make such an assertion who had any regard for truth. The young men of this band commenced the war. I can give their names. Some of Black Kettle's band were out depredating at Fort Dodge, when the village was wiped out, the mules taken from the trains and carried off. Our murdered carriers' photographs stolen from the scene of outrages on the Solomon and Saline Rivers were found in their captured camp, and in addition I have their own illustrated history, found in the captured camp, showing the different fights or murders in which this tribe was engaged—the trains attacked, the haying parties attacked about Fort Wallace, the women, citizens and soldiers killed. It is at the service of any one desiring information on the subject. It should be known, also, that I invited Black Kettle and his family to come in through the Arapahoe Chief, Little Raven, in my interview with that Chief at Fort Dodge in September last. They did not come.

Yours, respectfully,

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Saturday, Jan. 16.

An Omaha dispatch says it is reported that a number of the Indians recently engaged in the war in Colorado and Kansas have reached the Powder River country, where a council had been held by a large number of Chiefs. The object of the council was unknown. The Indians were quiet at Fort Fetterman, and also along the Upper Missouri River. A Denver dispatch says, a party had just returned from the pursuit of Indians in Cache la Poudre Valley, having succeeded in recapturing a hundred stolen horses and killing one Indian.

California State Fenian Convention.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, Jan. 17.

The State Convention of the Fenian Brotherhood has been in session for the past three days. A Committee of Conference has been appointed for the purpose of effecting the union of both branches of the Brotherhood on this coast. The action of the Philadelphia Congress of the Fenian Brotherhood is approved by the Convention. JOHN HAMILL has been chosen State Centre for the ensuing year.

The Legislative Council of British Columbia is discussing the question of reciprocity with the United States with closed doors.

The Kansas and Nebraska Legislatures.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Jan. 17.

In the Kansas Legislature yesterday, a concurrent resolution was introduced in the House, asking Congress to submit an amendment to the Constitution giving suffrage without regard to sex or color.

The Republican members of the Nebraska Legislature held a caucus on Friday night for the purpose of nominating a United States Senator, but no choice was made. Mr. TIPTON had the highest vote.

Fire in Savannah, Ga.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sunday, Jan. 17.

Fire this morning destroyed W. D. R. WILLIAMS' oil and paint store, and HUTCHINS' grain and feed store, on Bay-street. The loss was $24,000, which is partially covered by insurance.

Heavy Robbery in New-Haven Depot—$22,500 Stolen.

From the Hartford Times, Jan. 16.

One of the heaviest robberies that has taken place for some time was perpetrated in the New-Haven depot last night about 11 o'clock. Dr. W. H. M. HOWARD, of West Fairlee, Vt., had been to New-York, and returned last evening, having nearly $50,000 in bonds and greenbacks on his person. It was in pocket-books carried in the breast pockets of his coat. At New-Haven he left the cars, and stopped for the next train, which leaves there shortly after 11 o'clock. As he was getting into the cars, he was jostled by two young men, but thought nothing of the circumstance until after he had taken his seat and the cars had started. He then found that his coat had been cut open over each breast pocket, and their contents abstracted. From the right hand pocket the pickpockets took $14,000 in Government bonds, and from the left hand pocket $8,500 in greenbacks. On this side they cut through the undercoat into the pocket, but did not succeed in getting the wallet which was in it, which contained the additional sum of $10,500 in greenbacks. Over his arm Dr. HOWARD had a buffalo coat and a wolf robe, which he was carrying home, and this probably afforded the thieves a better chance to work. He suspects that he was followed from New-York by the two men. In New-Haven both the doctor and a brakeman on the train noticed them when they jostled against the former. Dr. HOWARD is a wealthy citizen of West Fairlee.

WASHINGTON.

Provisions of the Treaty Relative to the Alabama Claims—The New-York Senator—Gen. Grant to have a Reception in Baltimore.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 17.

The protocol for the settlement of the *Alabama* claims, which was announced in these dispatches yesterday as having been sent to the Senate on Friday, was not referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations that day because there was no Executive session. The copy sent in by Mr. SEWARD is not the official copy signed by Earl CLARENDON and REVERDY JOHNSON on Friday. When the protocol was originally agreed upon between STANLEY and JOHNSON, it was signed in duplicate and both copies forwarded to Mr. SEWARD. On one he noted his amendments, as printed in the TIMES of Dec. 1, and returned it to Mr. JOHNSON. The other he retained, and has added the changes and modifications which have been agreed upon since. This copy is sent in for the use of the Committee in order to facilitate its consideration. The official copy signed by JOHNSON and CLARENDON will be here in about a week. With reference to the character of the treaty, your correspondent is able to state positively that the British Government yielded one after the other, though with much reluctance on some features, all the material points insisted upon by Mr. SEWARD, and that the negotiations have finally terminated favorably on the basis of the instructions originally issued by him. The text of the treaty, and nearly all the details of the settlement, are almost identical with the Convention of 1853. Its main features are: *First*—Provision for a convention for the settlement of all claims arising between the two Governments since 1853. *Second*—A Joint Commission to be composed of two Commissioners to be appointed by each Government. *Third*—A majority of said Commission to be sufficient to decide any case. *Fourth*—Where the Commission cannot agree on any case it is to be reported back to their respective Governments, and an umpire selected by them. The selection so made to be ratified by the Senate. *Fifth*—If this be not done within six months after a case is so reported, each party in the Commission to select the name of an arbitrator, and the decision to be made by lot. *Sixth*—All cases finally adjudicated by our Admiralty Courts excepted from the jurisdiction of the Commission. *Seventh*—The neutrality to be shown to the satisfaction of the Commission of all British subjects submitting claims growing out of losses during the war. *Eighth*—The Joint Commission to hold its sessions in the City of Washington. These are the main features of the protocol. Secretary SEWARD looks upon it as a very successful result, inasmuch as it is an agreement in almost every respect on what he submitted as the demands of this Government. He thinks its successful negotiation ought to relieve REVERDY JOHNSON from many of the imputations cast upon him by the American public and Press. What the Senate will think remains to be seen. It will receive a very thorough and a very able discussion. Accompanying this treaty were two others, negotiated some time since by Mr. JOHNSON, to wit, one defining the question of citizenship and of expatriation, and the other settling the San Juan Island boundary question.

THE NOMINATION OF GOV. FENTON.

The news of the nomination of Gov. FENTON over Gov. MORGAN was received here at a late hour last night, and was the subject of many expressions of sincere regret. Senator MORGAN has rendered himself so popular in both branches of Congress, as well as in society here, that his retirement is universally deplored. Senator FENTON will be cordially received, and that he will creditably represent the State, no one doubts; but the pernicious system of rotation, as well as the unwise demands of locality, which have so long worked to the injury of New-York in the national legislative councils, seem to be as strong as ever. The people of that State last Summer threw away the Speakership of the Forty-first Congress, and now they exchange a Senator, who has just begun to have potential influence in Congress, for one who must serve six years as MORGAN has done before he can achieve like position and influence. Probably by the time he becomes really valuable, somebody else will have a hungry set of retainers, and he will be set aside. The State of New-York has yet to learn what Massachusetts and South Carolina practiced for thirty years, and what the former still practices, achieving thereby more prominence and more influence in legislation than any other State in the Union.

GOLD INTEREST BONDS.

Senator MORTON, in the Senate, and Gen. BUTLER, in the House, will to-morrow introduce resolutions prohibiting the national depositary banks from taking up their gold interest bonds deposited as collateral for Government moneys, and putting in their place currency interest bearing bonds of the Pacific Railroad issues. This has already been done to the extent of two-thirds of the entire amount of bonds on deposit.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. GRANT.

Gen. GRANT has finally accepted the invitation of the Baltimore Unionists to receive at their hands the compliment of a public reception. For this purpose he will leave Washington on Thursday of this week, and arriving in Baltimore, he will become the guest of WM. J. ALBERT, at whose house he will hold a public reception on Thursday night. On Friday he will visit the places of prominent interest in the city, and also attend the meeting of the Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund. On Saturday he will return to this city. Admiral FARRAGUT and other distinguished officers of the army, as well as the navy, will also visit the Monumental City at the same time.

THE ADMISSION OF GEORGIA.

The Senate Judiciary Committee have not yet definitely settled on the question of the admission of the Georgia Senators to their seats in Congress. The subject has been frequently discussed in Committee, and no report in reference to it will be presented for a few days.

THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

There is a general desire in Congress to take immediate action on the amendment to the Constitution regulating the suffrage. There can be no question as to its passage by both Houses of Congress, after which it will be submitted to the States. A prominent Senator said to-night, "I have no doubt that a sufficient number of the States will ratify it. The Legislatures will be glad to strike it out of future canvasses, and I think we shall have the whole subject disposed of this year."

TAXATION OF BONDS.

At a consultation of the Justices of the Supreme Court on Saturday it was decided to render a decision in all the cases now before the Court involving the question of the taxation of the United States bonds and certificates of indebtedness. The decision will be read to-morrow by the Chief Justice at the opening of the Court.

THE AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The Government Printer, Mr. DEFREES, announces that the Agricultural Report for 1867 will be ready on the 25th inst., and that he can supply the demand at the rate of about 2,000 per day. He has not yet sent in his estimates for the printing of the Congressional debates, but will do so next week.

VIRGINIA RECONSTRUCTION.

Secretary SEWARD gave a dinner party last evening, at which were present Gen. GRANT, Mr. THORNTON, the English Minister, the French Minister, and the members of the Virginia delegation, who are here endeavoring to secure the admittance of the State on some less objectionable basis than that imposed by the Underwood Constitution. Gen. GRANT and Mr. SEWARD are understood to be favorable to their propositions, viz., universal amnesty for impartial suffrage. It has been informally agreed upon by the delegation and those who supported the Underwood Constitution that the objectionable features of that instrument, particularly the disfranchisement clause, shall be stricken out; so that in all probability Virginia will be admitted to representation in Congress before the close of the present session of Congress.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sunday, Jan. 17.

A BARK LOST AT SEA.

The United States Consul at St. Thomas, under date of Dec. 30, has advised the Department of State of the loss of the bark *Costarelli*, bound from Turk's Island to Boston. She experienced bad weather, sprang aleak, and the pumps getting out of order, she was abandoned. The Master and crew were brought to St. Thomas by the British schooner *Champion*.

THE COLORED SUFFRAGE COMMITTEE.

Messrs. ISAIAH WEIR, of Pennsylvania, Chairman; GEO. T. DOWNING, Rhode Island; Capt. G. A. HACKETT, Maryland; JAMES M. SIMMONS, Georgia; JNO. F. COOK, District of Columbia; J. W. STRINGER, Illinois, and JOHN DE BAPTIST, Mississippi, the Committee appointed by the National Colored Men's Convention to seek an interview with the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, waited upon that Committee yesterday, and were received in a most cordial manner. Mr. WEIR addressed the Committee at length, stating fully the wishes of the Convention and the people he represented relative to their condition, and most respectfully urged upon them the importance of taking speedy action in the matter of the enfranchisement of colored people North and West. Mr. DOWNING respectfully urged upon the Committee the necessity of Congress passing an act providing that in payment of bounties to colored soldiers no distinction on account of former condition shall be made; but that those borne on the muster roll as slaves shall receive the same bounties allowed to other soldiers for the same period and term of service. The Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, in replying to the address of Mr. WEIR, assured them that Congress was fully alive to the question of equal rights, and would not fail to take action in the matter in a short time. Regarding the bounty question, they were instructed to seek an interview with the Committee on Military Affairs, whom they were assured would render satisfaction in the matter. The interview was a pleasant one, lasting for about an hour, and concluded evidently to the satisfaction of all.

MARINE LIGHT.

The Lighthouse Board has official information that a flash light is now exhibited from a lighthouse on the plateau Des Roche Donvres, north coast of France. The light is elevated one hundred and forty-four feet above high water, and in clear weather should be seen a distance of fourteen miles.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

The Department of Agriculture furnishes estimates in detail of the corn and cotton crops of last year, as follows:

CORN—Are unable to figure out the 1,000,000,000 of bushels promised by sanguine calculators. A handsome increase upon last year of 137,000,000 bushels, if not all that could be desired at the present time, affords an aggregate of 67,000,000 of bushels larger than in 1859 (without including the Pacific States, which are unsuited to corn production,) but a decrease in proportion to the population. Illinois, of course, heads the list of States with about one-seventh of the entire population, and an increase of about sixteen per cent. in nine years—a good result, though barely abreast with the increase of population. The following is the estimate of bushels: Maine, 1,596 000; New-Hampshire, 1,511 000; Vermont, 1,672,000; Massachusetts, 2,292,000; Rhode Island, 346,000; Connecticut, 2,152,000; New-York, 20,910,000; New-Jersey, 10,216,000; Pennsylvania, 31,979,000; Delaware, 3,275,000; Maryland, 12,349,000; Virginia, 19,969 000; North Carolina, 23,366,000; South Carolina, 9,870,000; Georgia, 27,294,000; Florida, 2,950,000; Alabama, 31,240,000; Mississippi, 35,519,000; Louisiana, 17,397,000; Texas, 21 337,000; Arkansas, 32,449,000; Tennessee, 54,772,000; West Virginia, 7,695,000; Kentucky, 58,187,000; Missouri, 60,967,000; Illinois, 134 363,000; Indiana, 90,832,000; Ohio, 74,040,000; Michigan, 18,815,000; Wisconsin, 12,565,000; Minnesota, 8,255,000; Iowa, 65,332,000; Kansas, 6,487,000; Nebraska, 3,185,000. Total, 905,178,000.

COTTON—Since the reception of the October returns, local reports from cotton sections have been much more favorable, especially in the Southwest, where the result, in comparison with the acreage planted, is better than in any preceding season since the trial of free labor. Picking has been unexpectedly prolonged, and the Autumn was favorable. While the area in cotton was somewhat less than in 1867, the culture was better, and in all the States west of Alabama the yield was far better, with less drawback and casualty, though the reverse was the case in all the more Eastern cotton States. Yet it is the West that tells upon the result. Mississippi once produced 1,250,000 bales. The following estimate, which is assuredly below rather than above the actual yield, is not made for districts or cotton ports, as is generally done in commercial reports, but for States separately. Bales—North Carolina, 140,000; South Carolina, 180,000; Georgia, 290,000; Mississippi, 400,000; Louisiana, 250,000; Florida, 35,000; Alabama, 285,000; Texas, 260,000; Arkansas, 265,000; Tennessee, 200,000; other States, 75,000. Total—2,380,000.

THE WRECK OF THE GULF CITY.

The Steamship Runs Ashore on Cape Lookout, and is Dashed in Pieces.—Twenty-two Lives Lost.—Names of the Three Survivors.

From the Wilmington (N. C.) Star, Jan. 15.

The survivors from the wreck of this steamship were, yesterday morning, brought into this port on board of the *W. P. Clyde*, from New York, commanded by D. P. MORGAN.

From the mate of the *Clyde* and from the unfortunate men themselves, we have learned full particulars. The *Gulf City* was a steamship that plied between New-York and Galveston, Texas. Her captain was JAMES STEWART, whose family lives in Connecticut. The vessel was owned by PHILIP DATER & Co., of Wall-street, New-York. The cargo was principally cotton. The *Gulf City* cleared from New-York about the 22d of November, and made a prosperous voyage to Galveston, which point she left New-Year's Day. The lapse of time between the two dates would intimate that her trip was a delayed one. Her return voyage as far as Key West was without incident, and she departed from that place Thursday, the 7th inst. Fair winds and a smooth sea were her portion for a few days, and fate appeared to be in a propitious mood. Mith Monday came a tolerably brisk gale, and the night was dark and cloudy. Toward 8 or 9 o'clock it became impossible to control the direction of the vessel, and at 10 o'clock she ran ashore on the shoals of Cape Lookout, and was, in a few hours, dashed to pieces by the breakers.

At 2 o'clock, she was a complete wreck, and the moans of the dying mingled with the clashing of the broken timbers, were so terrible as to create a shudder in the most resolute, and to evoke a prayer from the most hardened. All was confusion, and each moment the gaping sea claimed its victim. The majority there found watery a grave; while others, clinging with desperation to the shattered, floating pieces of the wreck, escaped momentary death and were thus enabled to offer a few prayers ere their agonized hearts ceased in their pulsations and their bruised bodies sank beneath the stormy waters of the Atlantic.

Of twenty-five human beings, but three remain to tell the sad story, and to weep for the fate of their comrades. Among the number who were drowned, was a passenger—a gentleman—whose name we could not ascertain. Many left families, and among others the Captain.

The three men who were saved are named PATRICK MCCABE, from Jersey City, and ANTHONY THOMAS and HENRY MCCARDLE, from New-York. When the ship was rent asunder, these three men were so fortunate as to cling firmly to a portion of the deck. Their dangerous, uncertain lifeguard was nothing save several planks nailed together, and not more than ten feet long and eight feet wide. On this frail craft they were tossed about for forty-eight hours, without food or water, without means to steer their course, without any promise of relief, and totally at the mercy of the treacherous waves. Five, who bore them company, gradually expired, and when the *W. P. Clyde* passed by, but three half-starved men remained to receive the needed succor.

At this time they were floating toward the open sea, and were a dozen miles from the scene of disaster. The officers of the *Clyde* report the spot as off Cape Lookout, N. W., and distant twelve miles. This opportune relief from drowning or starvation was on Wednesday afternoon last, at about 2 o'clock. When carried on board of the *Clyde*, the poor sailors were only partially clad, and were rapidly declining from weakness. They are now in this city, stopping at the Seaman's Home, and show many signs of the terrible ordeal through which they have gone. They desire us to return to the officers and crew of the *W. P. Clyde*, their warmest and most grateful thanks, and they speak in touching tones of the kindness extended to them. The more than called for humanity of Capt. MORGAN and crew deserves and will receive approbation from all.

A subscription paper in aid of these destitute sailors will be presented to our citizens, and we believe they will nobly respond to the call. Two of the men are married, and their families are dependent for a support on their exertions, and here amid strangers—just escaped from death—without money—they will doubtless meet with the sympathy that benevolence ever offers to the unfortunate, and will receive the assistance that generosity ever extends to the suffering.

UNITED STATES SENATOR.

The Senatorial Caucus—Nomination of Reuben E. Fenton—The Means by which it was Accomplished—Exultation of the Fenton Men and What is to Come of it.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Sunday, Jan. 17, 1869.

The Senatorial caucus last evening resulted, contrary to general expectation, in the nomination of REUBEN E. FENTON. The ten or a dozen merchantable members who have been striving so hard during the past to make up their minds how to vote, finally took advantage of the secret ballot to vote as they pleased.

The caucus met in the Assembly Chamber at 7:30 P. M., and appointed Mr. SELKREG, the Morgan candidate for Speaker, Chairman. By resolution of the Fenton Committee of the Assembly, previously adopted, all reporters were excluded from the floor, and were therefore obliged to look for such accommodations as they could find in the over-crowded gallery. The roll-call showed all the Republican members of both Houses present, and, on motion of Mr. BEMUS, the caucus proceeded at once to a formal ballot. Judge CAMPBELL, of Otsego, in a speech highly complimentary to both candidates, put in nomination REUBEN E. FENTON. Mr. TREMAIN, of Tioga, followed with the nomination of E. D. MORGAN. Speeches eulogistic of both nominees were then made in abundance. Speaker YOUNGLOVE, LA BAU and others indorsing the first, and Mr. HEGERMAN and Senator FOLGER the last. FENTON's orators, however, did the larger share of the talking, and had the advantage of a packed gallery to applaud every mention of their candidate's name. Messrs. ELY, of the Assembly, and THAYER, of the Senate, were then appointed tellers, and the first ballot was taken.

On counting the votes it appeared that ninety-three had been cast, and the Chair was about to announce the result, when Senator FOLGER called attention to the fact that there was one more ballot than voters, which clearly vitiated the ballot, and he moved that the caucus proceed to ballot a second time. The Chair was called on to announce how the vote stood, but it was objected to, and was not done. It was soon whispered over the chamber, however, that FENTON had fifty votes, MORGAN forty-two, and blank one. Some discussion followed as to whether the blank vote was not clearly a mistake which ought not to vitiate the ballot. But it was finally agreed to take a second ballot. Mr. HALE moved that the second vote be taken *viva voce*, which would prevent any accidental or intentional mistake. The Fenton men vehemently opposed this motion, and it was lost. A second ballot was then taken, and the result declared to be fifty-two for FENTON and forty for MORGAN. The result was greeted with the wildest applause by the galleries, and it was a long time before they would let up so as to permit Mr. TREMAIN to move that the nomination be made unanimous.

The caucus passed off very harmoniously, but the extraordinary zeal, betrayed on several occasions during the proceedings by Speaker YOUNGLOVE, has materially damaged his reputation for fairness and impartiality, and every Morgan man is now convinced of what many of them before suspected, that the announcement of the Assembly Committees has been kept back with a view to influence the Senatorial caucus, and that they have been made largely instrumental in contributing to the result achieved to-night. FENTON's friends were jubilant over the issue, and turned out in full force to congratulate him with a serenade.

But their hero was taken suddenly ill after hearing of his success in the caucus, and was obliged to respond to the serenaders by deputy. Gen. COCHRANE, Ex-Speaker LITTLEJOHN, WALDO HUTCHINGS and C. M. DEPEW appeared in turn on the balcony of the Delevan House as spokesman for him. Subsequently, FENTON appeared in person before a delegation of his friends in one of the parlors, and briefly thanked them for the support he had received in the past as well as in the present trying emergency. The feeling against Speaker YOUNGLOVE is getting very bitter, and a row is expected when he announces his committees. The different candidates for Chairmanship of Committees have discovered, on comparing notes since the caucus, that a dozen or more have been promised the Chairmanship of each position in the gift of the Speaker. So much dissatisfaction is there that it will hardly be safe to announce the Committees before the Senator is elected, lest there should be a bolt, and, accordingly, it is reported today that they will not be announced till Wednesday next.

It is now patent to every one that the formation of the Committees has been the great power wielded to secure the success of FENTON, and that the MORGAN men should have made their grand fight on the Speakership. As legislation is conducted here the Chairmanship of any one of the leading committees is deemed to have "more money in it" than any member could expect to get from a candidate for the United States Senatorship were he ever so lavish, and accordingly the construction of those Committees involved the most potent arguments that could be used for or against a candidate. In the contest for Speakership, Mr. YOUNGLOVE was the first choice of a large number of Morgan men, and Mr. SELKREG withdrew under the assurance, and in the general belief that YOUNGLOVE would not use the powers of his official position to influence the Senatorial contest. The confidence is proved to have been misplaced, and the man who has come out of the Senatorial contest with the worst damaged reputation is the new Speaker. He is charged with not only betraying confidence and belying his previous reputation, but with obstructing and needlessly betraying the public legislative business for which he and all his associates were sent to Albany. The best part of the first month's session has passed, and nothing has been done, because the Speaker refused to appoint his Committees, in order—as is now believed—that he might advance the interests of his favorite for the United States Senatorship.

The success of FENTON is construed by his friends here as a guarantee that they are to have all the fat berths, both Federal and State, in the gift of the party. They have already commenced to parcel out among themselves the offices in New-York City and elsewhere, and seem to take it for granted that FENTON is to be omnipotent with the incoming President, and sole arbiter of the fortunes of all members of the Republican Party in the State of New-York. If they pursue their victory in the same spirit, and with the same tactics wherewith it has been won, it may well be doubted whether it is not the last victory of the Republican Party in this State. S.

The Tragedy in Green County, Wis.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Post* gives the following particulars of the tragedy in Monroe, Green County, Wis., of which mention was made in our telegrams: PATRICK CROTTY, an Irishman, seduced a young serving woman named ANGELINE SHROYER, some two years since, and a long suit followed about the maintenance of the child. The girl's father proposed, on her behalf, to settle the matter for an indemnity of $800 and costs of the suit. CROTTY had come to the Monroe House, where ANGELINA was working, to make payment and take a receipt in full. Here a dispute occurred, CROTTY claiming that the amount should be only $300 in all. CROTTY was quite boisterous in his language, frequently going out to stimulate himself with liquor. The girl also slipped out, procured a pistol, and on his approaching her with insulting language, and, some say, with violent gestures, she fired, the ball entering his abdomen and passing entirely through him, lodging near the skin at the back. He uttered an exclamation, hastened to his sleigh and attempted to drive home, but soon sunk down and died.

CROTTY had married only a few weeks since, and the controversy has been more fierce since that time.

An inquest was held on his body by S. W. ABBOTT, Justice of the Peace, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts already stated. The sympathy of the public is strongly with the woman who is now in jail.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Prospects of the New Year—The Spirit of Flunkeyism—Mr. John Bright—Holiday Incidents and Spectacles—Two Dramatists—Charles Dickens.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 2, 1869.

The new year does not open amid prospects of the brightest kind for Europe. The shadow of war still hangs heavily over almost every nation of the old world, and although the oracle of France has uttered words of peace, yet no one is reassured. Sometimes the oracles themselves fail to foresee the course of events. NAPOLEON may truly desire peace, but almost any of the combinations which now provide occupation for the diplomatic circle may force him into war. He at least cannot afford to undergo any loss of prestige. Russia is standing by, watching with wary glances the changes which seem to be impending in the condition of the "sick man." A Peace Congress is talked of, but in such an extremity as the present, Peace Congresses have never yet prevented war. The bias of European opinion is undoubtedly against Greece in her quarrel with Turkey, and everybody professes to be astonished that so small a Power should have the impertinence to create a disturbance. It is clearly her duty to submit for the sake of peace and quietness. The man of humble means who lives near grand neighbors is generally expected, in this part of the world, to keep himself out of sight as much as possible, and to avoid making a fuss. Nevertheless, Greece appears to have her own ideas of her duty to herself and to others. She seems determined to fight Turkey. It is very "insolent," no doubt, but the Greeks in old times used not to be particular in counting their foes. If Lord BYRON were living now, the English people would be likely to hear another side of the Greco-Turkish question.

We shall probably keep out of war, whatever may happen, but if we review our domestic affairs, we do not find much consolation. We have a Liberal Ministry in power, but it has immediately before it a task which cannot be accomplished without a general pouring out of the waters of strife. The state of our laboring population cannot be called satisfactory. Work is scarce, and the great pressure of competition for it becomes more and more embarrassing. Very soon there will be thousands of homes in Lancashire short of food; for the cotton-mills are obliged to go on half time in consequence of the depressed state of the market. By limiting the production, the manufacturers hope to revive the demand for cotton goods. But they cannot limit the production of mouths to be fed, although Mr. JOHN STUART MILL has proved that in that measure only lies our only hope of being able to permanently diminish pauperism. Poor people have children—very many children, as a rule—and somebody must keep those children, for the parents cannot. Hence workhouses, relieving officers and poor rates; hence, too, the fact that in this metropolis alone £7,000,000 a year is distributed for the relief of distress and in other charitable works.

TOADYISM.

The *Times* has thought the present moment a very seasonable one for reiterating an idea which has always been a great favorite with the conductors of that journal, and which it clings to now more earnestly than ever. It is that, whatever other institutions may be in jeopardy, the aristocracy and the landed interest are safe. The *Times* bases its belief on the innate snobbishness of Englishmen. They love a Lord; therefore they will never lay sacrilegious hands upon the House of Lords. They are proud of being on a Squire's estate, and therefore they will have nothing to do with those who seek to abolish primogeniture. It is quite true that this spirit of flunkeyism is very strong in England, and any observer who reasoned upon our affairs without taking it into account would mislead himself. If you can go into a shop here and ask to look at any article, the chances are ten to one that the tradesman will not seek to recommend it on its own merits, but that he will think it quite sufficient to say "Lord Softhead bought one of the very same pattern of me last week." Now this man probably denounces the aristocracy as freely as Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH himself when he is among his own set, but the instinct of toadyism is strong within him. The other day I had occasion to talk to a bootmaker. I said—"These boots do not fit." Bootmaker—"Well, Sir, we make for the Duke of M., and the Marquis of N., and the Duchess of O." Myself—"Does that prevent my boots pinching me? Has the Duchess of O. got to wear these boots?" Bootmaker—"No, Sir." Myself—"Then what do you drag her name in for? Do you, an intelligent artisan, voting, I dare say, with the Radicals, as you ought to do with your opinions, think your work any the better because it goes once or twice a year on a Duchess' feet?" Bootmaker (hesitating)—"No, not exactly that; but still we do make shoes for many of the aristocracy." In fact he stuck to his text. If we could only get our artisans to be a little more independent! I know for a fact that at the last election Mr. ODGER, the workingman candidate, was obliged to retire from Chelsea because the tradespeople refused to vote for a "low person." And whom did they prefer? A baronet, and the son of a baronet, the former having actually been unseated once for the offence of bribery. When you see facts like these before you it is impossible to deny that the TIMES is superficially right.

But this paper is deluding itself and all who put trust in it, when it argues that snobbism will never die out in England. The *Spectator* makes a very acute criticism on the *Times* when it says, "The truth is, it is afraid, and assumes the nation's faith in order to make it believe—a very old device." Let the action of the trades-unions once be applied to political life, as applied it must be before very long, and we should soon see what the working classes thought of primogeniture. They have hitherto fallen down before rank and wealth, because they have felt how powerless they were in the presence of those forces. By and by they will understand that rank is absolutely at their mercy, and that wealth is by no means secure from their influence.

MR. BRIGHT.

"Right Hon. JOHN BRIGHT also arrived at Osborne, and had the honor of dining with the Queen and the royal family." I copy that sentence from the Court newsman's report of the proceedings in Her Majesty's household during the present week. Mr. BRIGHT has never uttered a word which should preclude him from being a guest of the Queen's, but can a man be two things—a favorite at Court and a Tribune of the people? There are many thousands with whom Mr. BRIGHT's name has had a wonderful influence who will suspect him, now that he has taken office, and is received with cordiality by the Queen. It is easy enough to believe Mr. BRIGHT's statement in his recent speech to his constituents, concerning his deep reluctance to take office. The Ministry gain by his presence in it, but Mr. BRIGHT himself loses. He is a man, however, of too much vigor and determination to allow the loss to become very serious. If he cannot be a Minister and retain his hold upon the confidence of the people, he will renounce the empty rank. At present the Ministry are evidently prepared to carry out a policy which is consistent with all his wishes and opinions. It is stated that one of the first measures of the Government will be a diminution of the army. Twenty thousand men are to be withdrawn from the colonies to begin with, and recruiting is to cease for a year, so that the cadres may not be disturbed by the proposed reduction. So runs the rumor, and we may rest assured that if this be not the exact plan resolved upon, some step of the kind will certainly be taken. Other measures of retrenchment in connection with the army are said to be in contemplation, some of which will not give satisfaction to officers not with their regiments. There are many who will seriously question the expediency of these attempts to save money. Our past experience of making reductions in the army has not been of a nature to encourage any confident hopes now. Before the Crimean war broke out, there was an outcry about economy. The army was neglected, and the result was a disaster which cost us more to repair than all the money we should have saved by nibbling at the military service in two generations. But the truth is that the Ministry must bring in a reduced Budget. They have made so strong an attack on the Conservative Government for extravagance that unless the bill which they present is much smaller in amount than Mr. DISRAELI's, the whole country would cry out shame upon them. We shall have moderate estimates; but how about the estimates this time next year? A man may say, "I intend to keep my house this year on £500." If he runs another £500 into debt, we are not called upon to give him much credit for the moderation of his first estimate.

HOLIDAY INCIDENTS AND SPECTACLES.

Several murders having been committed, half a dozen children left in the streets to starve while their parents got drunk in public houses, numberless brutal assaults perpetrated, and a general debauch of about a week having been conducted, we may conclude that we have spent another "merry Christmas." We shall have no more abominable "Christmas murders" for eleven months, and it is not quite beyond hope that the taste for the garbage will gradually die out altogether. We have most of us heard quite enough now about the band of idiots who sit down and tell each other dreary stories on Christmas eve. There are some signs of a falling off in the popular enthusiasm over Christmas. In the first place the managers of theatres, no mean judges of the public taste, are ceasing to pay any attention whatever to Christmas. At three West End theatres only are pantomimes produced this year. I looked in at a morning performance of one the other day—that at the Lyceum—and anything more thoroughly dismal I have not witnessed for a long time. Mr. E. T. SMITH, the "English Barnum," as he delights in calling himself, generally contrives to make his pantomimes attractive even if he is obliged to sacrifice decency in the effort. He it was who first introduced the "cancan" upon the English stage. This year he offers nothing whatever to attract any portion of the public, not even the fast men. The ballet girls seem to have been gathered from the lowest concert halls, and there is not a funny word said, or a funny thing done, from the beginning to the end of the performance. Old scenery is used, and all the "sticks" in London are brought together on the stage. I am told, however, that the transformation scene is grand, but I was thoroughly wearied out before that stage of the performance was reached. At Covent Garden there is said to be a very splendid pantomime, and as I am to see it tonight I may report upon it in my next letter.

Miss IONE BURKE has made a "decided hit" in a burlesque part provided for her by Mr. BURNAND. She plays the *Lady de Montreville* in a burlesque upon Lord LYTTON's play, "The Rightful Heir." Mr. BURNAND calls his production "The Frightful Hair." Miss BURKE has a good deal of singing to do, and pleases the audience immensely. It has always seemed to me that Miss BURKE scarcely gets a fair chance at the Haymarket Theatre, but she is a favorite, notwithstanding, and I would add that she well deserves to be, only that I find praise or blame of an American is forbidden to the "Britisher." If he praises he is "patronizing," a Sir HUBERT STANLEY—if he blames he is insolent and conceited. Therefore every discreet "Britisher" will refrain from expressing any opinion whatever, and record facts.

MR. BOUCICAULT AND MR DALY.

The news of Mr. DALY's success in his suit against Messrs. PALMER and JARRETT has made a sensation here in dramatic circles. What, then, are English dramatists not to be entitled to plunder their brother dramatists in other parts of the world any more? Mr. BOUCICAULT takes Mr. DALY's ideas, works them up with slight alterations, and puts a piece upon the stage which runs for about six months, and is running still. Necessarily he makes a very large sum of money out of the play, for Mr. BOUCICAULT takes "half profits." But if Mr. BOUCICAULT pays Mr. DALY a fair share of these profits, as I have no doubt he does, what reason has anybody to complain? Mr. BOUCICAULT is so great a stickler for the rights of dramatic authors, pouncing down so promptly on every poor devil of a country manager who dares to produce one of his plays without permission, that it stands to reason he deals fairly with his fellow-authors. How much has Mr. BOUCICAULT made out of "After Dark?" At a moderate estimate say £4,000. Now there is only one scene which renders "After Dark" attractive, the one, namely, representing a railroad and a man lying across the rails, who is rescued just as a train approaches. This effect, it is admitted, was invented by Mr. DALY. Probably he ought to be very much flattered that a great dramatist, like Mr. BOUCICAULT, thinks his ideas worthy of adoption. But every laborer is worthy of his hire. Mr. DALY is morally entitled to £2,000 from Mr. BOUCICAULT. If he were *legally* entitled, I think he might recover, but moral obligations go for so little among "men of the world." Nevertheless, Mr. DALY's name is now well known here as the real author of all that makes "After Dark" successful, and he might, some day, be disposed to put his work before an English audience without giving Mr. BOUCICAULT the opportunity to make a purse out of it. There would not be wanting English critics and writers to claim justice for the stranger.

CHARLES DICKENS.

Mr. DICKENS reads, for the first time in public, next Tuesday the scene from "Oliver Twist" describing the murder of *Nancy Sikes*. The reading produced an extraordinary effect when it was given in private by way of experiment. The audience consisted of most of the actors and actresses of the day. "I never saw anything to equal it—it was the grandest piece of acting seen in our day, and casts all Mr. DICKENS' former efforts far into the shade." So a very popular actress told me, who was herself the idol of English audiences for many years. I shall endeavor to give you some account of next Tuesday's reading. L.

List of Americans registered at the office of Messrs. NORTON & Co., bankers, No. 6 Rue Scribe, (Grand Hotel,) Paris, for the week ending Dec. 31, 1868: Charles C. Alger, H. C. Aughman, J. Cawthers and lady, Miss Cawthers, Miss Emilie Cawthers, New-York; C. C. Copeland, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Carhart, New-York; T. T. Dolbins and family, Chicago; Edward Dart, Silas C. Herring, Miss Carrie Herring, W. Herrick and family, New-York; Mr. Hulme and family, Philadelphia; Hiram Haines and family, Alabama; Mr. Lawrence and lady, Miss McGinnis, Robert S. Meeks and lady, New-York; Mr. and Miss McCauley, San Francisco; T. T. Pratt, M. Proctor, New-York; Dr. J. Paul Quinn, U. S. N.; Isaac M. Singer, New-York; Hon. W. E. Villiers, Grove Mill; L. E. Vail, New-York; Walter T. Vilotz, Brooklyn; Miss H. P. Williams, New-York.

OUR NATURALIZATION LAWS.

How They are Viewed Abroad—Utter Worthlessness of Naturalization Certificates as Evidence of Citizenship—Consequent Embarrassments in the Enforcement of the Rights of Property—Letter from United States Consul Page to Senator Patterson, of New-Hampshire.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, ZURICH, Monday, Nov. 30, 1868.

Hon. James W. Patterson, Hanover, N. H.:

DEAR SIR; That the respectable portion of the Press should be so unanimous and so earnest in urging a reform in our system—or rather want of system—of naturalizations, seems to me to be a very hopeful fact. Moreover, I think the papers have hit on a most essential feature of any reform by pointing out with such unanimity that United States Courts only should issue certificates of naturalization. That inferior State Courts should make United States citizens is an anomaly that I never could account for,—rather, I should say, an anomaly that is so absurd on the face of it that I wonder it has been permitted so long.

I write you this letter upon the subject of naturalizations in order to briefly discuss it in its bearings upon our relations abroad, so far as naturalized citizens are concerned. The question has lately assumed prominence at home on account of the gigantic frauds at the polls recently perpetrated under the present lax system. Hence it has been discussed, so far as I have seen, only as it affects home affairs. It has been abundantly shown that the fraudulent naturalizations now practiced destroy the purity and sacredness of the ballot-box; that they enable unpatriotic and unscrupulous politicians to achieve dishonest successes; that they lower the popular respect for the law, its officers and representatives; that by affording a premium upon rascality they deter honest men from taking an active part in politics and from entering upon political careers; that they have always inured to the benefit of the party of rebellion and repudiation, and that in the nature of the case they must always inure to the benefit of whatever party may be most disposed to enlist fraud and to cater to ignorance and depravity. Surely here are sufficient grounds for demanding a radical reform! But let me now present the case in another phase, from my stand-point as a Government officer abroad.

In Europe to-day our certificates of naturalization carry with them little weight. They are nearly worthless, so far as affording any recognized *status*, any certain protection, to their holders. It is true that they are usually—not always—received in the nature of a passport, permitting transit through and temporary domicil in European countries. The Custom-house officer, the policeman and gendarmes, receive them just as he does certificates from the authorities of the most insignificant communities, that the bearer lives within their limits. But they are not received as a badge of citizenship. All over Europe Courts of law doubt them, question them—often sneer at them, and rule them out of Court! And herein is wherein a change ought to be insisted upon. It is this fact that makes the naturalized citizen, when in Europe, not the equal of a citizen born such; the same rights are not guaranteed, at least not accorded to him.

The immense emigration from the continent to the United States leads to thousands of cases of disputed property, mainly inheritances between naturalized citizens of the United States and parties on this side of the ocean. The latter are often relatives who would take advantage of a prolonged absence on the part of rightful heirs to cheat them of inheritances, but oftener they are the authorities of the communities where the property is situated, and who, as my experience goes, invariably fight to the last to prevent money from being paid to persons resident out of the country. These authorities are by law the custodians and administrators of the estates of deceased persons, and they seem to me to be partial to claimants living in their own communities. Holding to the old doctrine of "born a citizen always a citizen," which, owing to our imperfect naturalization treaties, they are still able to do, they insist upon deciding all such cases on the assumption that the United States naturalized citizen is still a citizen of their community. And this works to his injury in a score of ways which I need not now detail. However, I must remark that it particularly affects all questions concerning property where minors are concerned and other trust funds. I know cases where minors born in the United States have been kept out of their rights for years, because they as well as their deceased fathers (naturalized United States citizens) were regarded as Swiss citizens. The bar to the money being turned over at once to the legal representatives of the minor is that the said minor *may* return to this country and become, as a pauper, a charge upon the community where his father, or perhaps grandfather, was born, notwithstanding he, and perhaps his father, were born in the United States! And so the property is held against such a contingency.

Without a more *bona fide* system of naturalization, we cannot effect treaties with foreign Powers that shall place our naturalized citizens on a par with those born such. Until such treaties are effected, we do not guarantee a naturalized citizen what we pretend to do when we give him a certificate of naturalization. Mr. BANCROFT's treaties, admirable as they are in many respects, mainly so, however, because they stamp the right of expatriation upon international law as an integral part of it, and satisfactory as they are from the fact that they are a gain in the right direction, and from the fact that they contain about all that we can now decently ask for, do not place a naturalized citizen on anything like equality with native-born citizens. Yet I maintain that treaties which shall do this, can be negotiated with all the nations whenever we will make the conversion of an alien into a citizen, the well-considered, well-guarded, well-proven, weighty and solemn thing which it ought to be, instead of the hasty, trifling, fraudulent and farcical thing which it now is. The fault, then, does not lie with foreign authorities. We have no good ground of complaint against them. The fault lies in ourselves, that we issue certificates of naturalization loosely and (notoriously) fraudulently. So long as it is notorious that they are sold in New-York for $2 apiece, how can it be otherwise than that they are scouted at over here whenever they are adduced as proof of actual United States citizenship? How can we expect them to be respected so long as it is notorious that hundreds and hundreds of adventurers hold them, who have never once set foot on our shores?

It is not a more sweeping assertion than the facts will bear for me to say, that one-fourth, perhaps one-half, of the itinerant vagabonds, swindlers, "confidence men" and "tramps," who infest Europe, carry as a part of their stock in trade, certificates of United States naturalization. These imposters often escape detention as vagabonds, or, for actual offences, the prison itself, by pleading their American citizenship. Again, they bring the name of American citizen into bad repute, so that often worthy men, justly entitled to it, if poor and without friends on the spot, are made to suffer unjustly.

I believe it to be the simple truth that there are five times as many certificates of naturalization extant in Europe as there are naturalized United States citizens abroad! Is it not a shame that rascals the world over are able to clothe themselves with the *toga* of United States citizenship? These rascals infest our Consulates and Legations. They trump up all sorts of more or less plausible stories; but in the end they always want a gift or a loan of money, a certificate of character, a certificate in the nature of a *visé* of their naturalization papers—or that the Consul should procure their release from some unpleasant situation which the Police have constrained them to occupy. It is a green Consul that heeds their tales, yet I must confess that I have been several times imposed upon by them, and that I am not alone in being their victim. I have evidence in the fact that having detected one, I retained and destroyed no less than seven certificates of character which he had somehow procured from as many United States Consuls, and which he handed me with a view to enlisting my sympathies. I also effectually rendered innocuous his certificate of naturalization, by writing a few words in red ink across a certificate to its genuineness, which a United States Minister had written on the back of it, to which words I added my Consular seal, after which I returned to him the paper. My clerks thereafter put him by force out of the office, and I thought I was rid of him. But the Police, on the strength of my words in red ink, which they found on his person, nabbed him, and sent to me to know about him! I afterward received letters of thanks from seven United States Consuls and one United States Minister for returning to them the certificates they had given the man.

There are now pending in this Consulate thirteen cases hinging upon certificates of naturalization. If these certificates were conceded the force which ought to attach to them, I need not have been called upon to intervene. Each of the cases involves property. In the end, if persistently followed up, the majority of them will doubtless be justly settled, but in every case it will be only after a vast deal of trouble, and "the law's delay," which would be avoided were there a settled system of adjudication in such cases, based upon a just naturalization treaty, which could be negotiated if we had decent Naturalization laws decently enforced.

One feature of several of these cases is most remarkable. It is that the heirs in the United States are considered here as illegitimate children, and therefore not entitled to the property, and are declared illegitimate because the father, a naturalized United States citizen, did not notify the authorities of the community where he was born of the fact that he was going to get married, or because he failed to have the birth, names and baptisms of his children recorded in the parish-church records of his native parish.

The remedy and cure for all of these things is to be looked for, and I trust may be speedily found in a national naturalization law, uniform in all the States, and administered by United States Courts only.

The authorities, large and small, of all Europe are ready to concede the right of expatriation and naturalization, but they justly demand that we shall give proper proof of the fact. Since COLUMBUS was the first American "carpet-bagger," the feudal doctrine of the inalienability of citizenship has been growing more and more indefensible, until it is now become absurd. So that doesn't stand in the way. And with a treaty-stipulated concession of the right of a man to change his allegiance will come a practical recognition, in every possible case, on the part of the foreign authorities, from policemen to Prime Ministers, of the fact that naturalized citizens "are and of right out to be" par with born citizens.

Here let me suggest some things that ought to be made law by Congress.

An alien desiring to become a United States citizen should first make written application to the United States authorities charged with naturalizations, that he wishes to be naturalized. His application should be supported by affidavits as to identity and period of residence in the United States, and there should be a minute description of his person incorporated in his naturalization certificate, that for a score of years nobody else could possibly personate him. These affidavits, and the description of person, should be filed in the United States Court, open to public inspection, and to counter-affidavits, at least a month before the certificate of naturalization should issue. He should not vote at any election within a year after such certificate is issued. The fact of any naturalization, together with a copy of the new citizen's application, of his oath of allegiance to the United States, (forswearing allegiance to his native country,) of the description of his person—in short, copies of all the papers in the case—should be certified to the Secretary of State, to be filed in the Department of State. The Secretary of State should transmit certified copies of all these to the United States Minister, accredited to the country whence the new citizen emigrated, with instructions that the Minister should notify the Government of such country of the fact of such naturalization, at the same time handing to it copies of the papers in the case—as showing warrant for the naturalization.

This certification to the other country would be but decent international courtesy. If we take a citizen of Switzerland, or a subject of Prussia, and transform him into a full-fledged citizen of the United States of America, surely it is but a polite, proper and fair thing to notify the other nation concerned of the fact! At present we fling insults into the face of the nations, by the outrageous way in which we permit our certificates of naturalization—signed in blank, and by the ream—to pass into circulation. They are a thing to be purchased in the market, and at so cheap a rate that anybody can afford the luxury. Therefore the nations are right when they refuse to accept them as proof of United States citizenship.

Again, if the record of any naturalization were on file in the Department of State and at the capital of the other nation concerned, it would be of vast benefit as a thing of reference and evidence in case of controversy where the issue involved the question of citizenship. At present there are a multitude of such controversies constantly arising, always pending, almost never settled. Of course a majority of these are never heard of in the United States, for it is in foreign countries that they arise, before foreign authorities that they are presented, and it is by these that they are decided.

Now, under the system that I suggest, such questions would very seldom arise, and any and all that would come up would be speedily and satisfactorily adjudicated. I hardly need to add that the system would be a godsend to United States Consuls. It would not only relieve them of much vexation and embarrassment by lessening the number of cases where they are asked to intervene, but also by giving them solid ground on which to stand, either in refusing to intervene, or, where warranted, in pressing their intervention.

The Republican Party has many and strong incentives for inaugurating the reform demanded. Among them are—that it would be for the general welfare; that it would be a great boon to naturalized citizens, since it would tend to a better protection to them outside of United States jurisdiction, and again that it would be a great stroke of party policy and foresight, since it would make more assured its future triumphs at the polls. One would suppose that these considerations would appeal irresistibly to every Republican member of Congress.

Besides, there is a fine chance for something better than spread-eagle buncomb for such members as have a super-sufficiency of wordy eloquence. Let such descant on the sanctity of the ballot-box on the one hand, and on the practicability on the other hand, by making naturalizations *bona fide*, of properly protecting naturalized citizens the world over. Indeed, if the name of "American citizen" is the proud thing we are in the habit of flattering ourselves that it is, if it be the modern equivalent of the old "Civis Romanus Sum," we should guarantee its possessor the security and dignity which belong to it.

Judicious legislation upon the question will not alienate from the party any portion of the "foreign vote." All intelligent naturalized citizens will hold their acquired citizenship as a thing of more worth than they do now, nor will a stricter law, with stricter enforcement, be obnoxious to the intelligent among aliens who may thereafter desire to become citizens. They will see that it will enhance their dignity at home, and their dignity and security abroad. Besides, with a better-guarded system we could well afford to dispense with one or two years of the period of previous residence in the country now required, and to dispense altogether with the declaration of intention to become a citizen.

I had no thought of writing at such length when I began. And yet I have but imperfectly touched upon such branches of the subject as I proposed to write about, while I have allowed myself to refer to some that I did not intend to treat of. If I did not hope that some of the suggestions made would be of some use I would not have written at all on the subject.

Your obedient servant,

CHAS. A. PAGE,
United States Consul.

SMUGGLED BOOKS.

An Extensive Transaction in Imported Literature and its Results—Immense Seizure—Names of the Firms Concerned and the Amounts Involved.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 11, 1869.

Several weeks ago it was announced that large seizures of imported books had been made at Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, Milwaukee and other points in the West, and paragraphs in the local papers, which have from time to time been copied into the New-York journals, have served to keep alive the interest in the subject. None of the statements thus far made, however, have given a connected narrative of the affair, or properly represented its importance or the full extent of the fraud attempted upon the Government, and I must therefore ask leave to give the readers of the TIMES the benefit of facts connected with the case which have lately come into my possession.

During the Fall of 1867 some of the houses in New-York, which are the most largely engaged in the importation of English works, found to their surprise that the Western market had been partially supplied with London publications, at such rates as warranted the suspicion that the payment of duties had been to a certain extent evaded, and, at the same time, publishers of American copyright books learned that English editions of these works, in small lots, had been disposed of at various points; for the most part within easy reach of the Canadian frontier. A little inquiry developed the fact that parties in Montreal had been quite active in this illegal traffic; but, as they had disposed of their wares, and got safely home again before the nature of their illegal transactions was fully developed, it was, of course, useless to endeavor to institute proceedings against them. Encouraged by their success, the same parties determined to venture more boldly than ever last season, and early in the Summer Mr. HENRY J. SHAW, of Montreal, made his appearance in England and at once opened negotiations with the leading publishers and booksellers in London, Edinburgh, Dublin and Glasgow. Mr. SHAW's legitimate business in Montreal was that of an auctioneer, and it was pretty generally understood in London that his personal responsibility was very limited. The plausibility of his representations, and the success he had already had in "running the blockade" upon the Canadian frontier, proved a better stock in trade than double the amount of hard cash which he might have taken with him would have been, as the result proved. I have reliable information that the parties named below sold him to the extent represented by the amount opposite their names:

W. P. Nimmo	£1,992	William Tegg & Co.	£666
Bell & Daldy	1,685	Frederick Warne	235
G. Routledge & Sons	600	W. & R. Chambers	621
Strahan & Co.	397	W. Collins & Co.	494
Charles Griffin & Co	344		

Here is an aggregate of nearly £10,000 sterling, and there are smaller amounts, I believe, which ran up the sum total of SHAW's purchases to $60,000 or more in gold. The most remarkable part of the transaction was that SHAW was perfectly free in stating his proposed plan of operations. One house in your City, I am told, received a letter from their London house stating that he called on them and offered to give an order, alleging that he had a cheaper way of getting goods in the United States than that of sending them through the Custom-house; and still another house in New-York also received definite information regarding SHAW's operations from its London correspondent, which it filed early in November at the Treasury Department. These facts prove that during the Summer this new scheme for running the blockade was common talk in London, but the figures above show that neither SHAW's want of pecuniary responsibility nor the great risk involved in his proposed plan of operations were sufficient to counterbalance the temptation offered by the chance of selling bills ranging from £500 to £2,000. Another very curious feature of the transaction is that at least one of the houses involved in it has a branch of its own in your City, while nearly all of them are represented by special agents in the leading Eastern cities, who, they fully understand, order with reference to the Western market as well as their own. Some of the London publishers, with a degree of honesty and prudence which the firms named in the above list doubtless wish that they had imitated, refused to have any dealings with SHAW, but, after all, he was eminently successful in procuring stock, in some cases on terms from ten to fifteen per cent. better than are given to the most reliable American firms, and shipped the bulk of it to Montreal in August last by the sailing vessel *John Bull*. It all arrived at its destination in duetime, packed in over two hundred large cases, and these were all forwarded by the Grand Trunk Railway to Port Huron, Mich., so that they arrived there on Nov. 3, the day of the Presidential election. SHAW had calculated with wonderful accuracy upon the ignorance of the United States revenue officers at that point, and their preoccupation with political affairs, for they acquiesced without question in the valuation which he put upon his goods. This immense shipment, the value of which in London at net prices, was in the neighborhood of $60,000, SHAW swore was worth just $5,277 80, (how exact that 80 cents made it,) and he paid the twenty-five per cent. duty required by law, which amounted to $1,350 instead of the $17,000 or $18,000, which he should properly have paid. The following figures, which are given in a Cincinnati paper, will show you how SHAW estimated the price of his books when they were going through the hands of the Custom-house officers: 40 sets Lodge's Portraits, 8 volumes in a set, invoiced at $4 for the whole 320 volume; retail price in London, 5s. per volume; 40 sets Burke's Works, 9 volumes, invoiced at $4 for the 360 volumes, retail price in London, 3s. 6d. per volume; 20 sets Swift's Works, 2 volumes, invoiced at $6 50, retail price 24s. per set; 25 Beautiful Leaved Plants, invoiced at $13, retail price, 21s. each; 16 Ferns, invoiced at $3 20, retail price, 21s. each: 10 Queens of England, 6 volumes, invoiced at $2 50, retail price 30s. ℔ set; 16 Book of Gems, 3 volumes, invoiced at $3 70, retail price, 63s. ℔ set; 26 Poultry Book, invoiced at $2 60, retail price, 18s. each; 19 Wilson's Tales, 10 volumes, invoiced at $1 90, retail price, 35s. ℔ set; 70 Gallery of Nature, invoiced at $14, retail price, 18s. each; 25 Book of Days, 2 volumes, invoiced at $4, retail price, 24s. 6d. each.

Then, too, with a fatuity which was remarkable not only in SHAW, but in those who sold to him as well, nearly every box had in it some American copyright books. For instance, BELL & DALDY's invoice alone included 44 copies of Webster's Quarto Dictionary; 24 Longfellow's Poems, quarto, illustrated; 12 sets of Emerson's Works, and 70 sets of Irving's Works. Some of Bancroft's History of the United States were also discovered in the invoice of another bookseller.

But the books were over the border at last, and having passed the Custom-house they were promptly forwarded to their destinations, some to Milwaukee and other points of minor importance, but much the larger part to Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis. SHAW himself went first to Cincinnati, and having secured the services of a responsible auction firm promptly made preparations to clear out his stock. On Nov. 10, he advertised in the leading daily papers "$40,000 worth of English books from the leading publishing houses of London, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Dublin," naming Nov. 13 and 14 as the days upon which the stock might be examined, and fixing the following Monday, Nov. 16, for the commencement of the sale. The auction-room was, of course, crowded, and some of the leading booksellers of Cincinnati, on examining the stock, were surprised to discover, in considerable quantities, the English editions of American copyright books, to which reference has been made. The facts were at once telegraphed to the various Eastern publishing houses whose books were represented, and they promptly advised the seizure of the works, and sent on a representative to look after their interests. Collector NEFF, of Cincinnati, who had throughout manifested a praiseworthy vigilance and promptness, at once took possession of the copyright books, and, determined to sift the matter to the bottom, telegraphed to Port Huron for particulars of the entry of the books there. He received as reply that 205 cases had been passed by the Custom-house officers on Nov. 4, at the valuation named above, and after paying duties which would have been ridiculously inadequate upon the seventy cases which had gone to Cincinnati alone. Satisfied that a fraud upon the revenue had been committed, Collector NEFF determined to seize all the books, and telegraphed to Washington for instructions. Information had meanwhile been received there from an entirely independent source, of the precise programme which the book smugglers had adopted, and of the parties engaged in the operation; so Collector NEFF found no obstacles thrown in his way from Washington.

Meanwhile, SHAW had been pushing ahead his auction sale with an energy which proved his nervousness for the result. His uneasiness was of course aggravated by the seizure of the copyright works, and by the questions with which he was constantly plied by the members of the book trade who had all the time been suspicious of his project. However, the sale of the English books proceeded for one evening, and on the following day (Nov. 17) not only were the books at Cincinnati seized, but the Collectors at Milwaukee, Chicago and St. Louis also took possession of the lots which had arrived at those points. SHAW's private papers had meanwhile been seized at Cincinnati, and they disclosed nearly all the facts given above, while they also established his own guilt beyond the shadow of a doubt. In his correspondence were found letters to some of his relatives, boasting that he had got $100,000 worth of books into the United States almost clear of duty, and the congratulations of his friends upon his exploit were sincere and hearty.

Although brought to grief temporarily, Mr. SHAW and his friends were not disposed to give up the struggle altogether, and through some means or other secured a prompt appraisal of the books seized in Milwaukee. As nearly as can be estimated, there were at that point between $15,000 and $20,000 worth. These were appraised at a little over $2,000, and a bond for some $4,500 having been given, they were surrendered to the claimants, who have sold the larger part if not all of them by this time, clearing enough, probably, to compensate them for some of their losses elsewhere.

Parties from Montreal, acting for the English publishers direct, also promptly visited Washington and represented that some of their clients, at least, had sold to SHAW innocently, and that the goods which had been consigned to them had been allowed to go out of the bonded warehouse in Montreal *by mistake*, and that they were not to have been delivered to SHAW until he had given security for their value. A suspension of proceedings against the books was thus secured, but only temporarily, for an examination of the invoices of the books sold to SHAW by these very parties not only revealed the fact that the boxes were all marked in London for points in the United States, but that they all contained larger or smaller quantities of American copyright books—slight irregularities, which were of themselves sufficient to indicate a curious degree of carelessness on the part of the shipping clerks of the houses in question. Gen. WARD, United States District-Attorney, who came here from Cincinnati shortly after the order to suspend proceedings was given, called the attention of the Government to these and various other facts developed from SHAW's private papers. The order to suspend proceedings was therefore at once removed, and if the English publishers have any claim for redress, they will have to enforce it as their blockade-running brethren did during the war, by bringing action against the Government through the Courts.

This is a plain statement of this extraordinary case, as far as it has progressed. It carries its own moral, and one, too, which the English booksellers will be quick to appreciate.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Gen. Rousseau's Politics and Principles.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Most of the papers in their obituary notices of the late Major-Gen. ROUSSEAU, speak of him as a Democrat, and some of them represent him as openly affiliating with rebels. Democracy and secession were the two things he hated most; he could not bear to be called a Democrat, and he had no patience with rebel principles. He had no convictions in common with either; and he has often expressed to me his regret that his affiliation with Mr. JOHNSON, at the commencement of his administration, should have led to his being misunderstood. He supported Mr. JOHNSON earnestly in his reconstruction views, but never failed to express his regret that the President had not displayed zeal and vigor in enforcing the plan of Congress after his own had been rejected. Gen. ROUSSEAU held to his own views, but as an executive officer he enforced those of Congress. He did not enforce them harshly, but all knew that his measures at New-Orleans were effective. He spent several days at my house just before leaving for his command, and among the last things he said to me were assurances that he meant to vigorously enforce the regulations of Congress. "There won't be any riot on election day," he said. "Don't be afraid of that. I mean to have peace there or hang somebody. I mean to execute the laws, but I am not going to prosecute anybody. This war is a national, not a personal affair; I have no animosities to heal or personal enemies to forgive; and I am for the country and not any State."

Gen. ROUSSEAU never affiliated with the Democrats. He was a Whig and a CLAY emancipator in 1849; a Know-Nothing in 1856, though after the riots of that year in Louisville, he denounced and abandoned the party; he announced his intention to raise troops for the Union on the night of April 14, 1861, the night of the fall of Sumter—three days before Mr. LINCOLN called for them. The circumstances were as follows: On the night in question I was in the Associated Press office, at Louisville—the only Union man in a party of eight or ten acquaintances. BLANTON DUNCAN, a prominent citizen, was present, and while all were waiting for the final news, he regaled the party with displays of his authority from Montgomery to raise a brigade of Kentucky troops for the rebel army. When the telegram announcing the surrender of Fort Sumter came and was read aloud by the agent, DUNCAN jumped to his feet, exclaiming, "Gentlemen, I pronounce this Union adjourned *sine die*." As I left the room I met ROUSSEAU, to whom I told the news, and repeated DUNCAN's remark. The news did not surprise him, nor did DUNCAN's remark vex him as it did me. He only said, "BLANT's mistaken. He and his brigade will be begging their way home in a year or two. As for his troops, I'll raise two regiments for the Government to his one for the rebels." A month after this he wrote me from Frankfort that he could get no satisfaction from the General commanding at Cincinnati, and he intended going to see Mr. LINCOLN in person to secure authority to raise troops in Kentucky. A year after this, he announced in a speech at a banquet given at Louisville in his honor, that he favored the abolition of slavery as necessary to the restoration of the Union, but the language was so strong that the Louisville papers did not publish it. He was the first man, with the exception of Gen. NEGLEY, of Pennsylvania, in ROSECRANS' army, to suggest the arming of negroes. Subsequently he commanded a larger force of negro troops than any other officer in the West.

Gen. ROUSSEAU's chief fault consisted in the fact that he was not a good hater, and was too unreasonable in his friendships. He had no malice in his nature; his easily-aroused anger was soon over, and he would then laugh at what had previously made him swear. He never could do enough for his friends. He was as ardent in his likings as a boy, and half his great energy was spent in building the fortunes of his friends and relatives, at the sacrifice of his own.

Other papers speak of his brothers in the rebel army. He had no brothers who were rebels. His brother QUINCY was on his staff during the war. RICHARD, another brother, was a loyal man, and was appointed Minister to one of the Central American States by Mr. LINCOLN. His son RICHARD was also in the army. His son-in-law, Gen. LEWIS D. WATKINS, of Georgia, was also in the Union army, and died a year ago at New-Orleans as suddenly as the General did a few days ago.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

Plan for a Return to Specie Payments.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Let Congress exercise its constitutional prerogative, to wit: "Coin money and fix the value thereof," so that it shall be in harmony with the present legal currency of the country. Let the value of the coined dollar be equal to four francs of the French coinage, so that our five-dollar gold coin will be of exactly the same fineness and weight as the twenty-franc piece of France.

With this coin the Government may immediately commence paying its greenbacks. As gold and paper will then be of the same value, there will be no run for gold. The amount now in the Treasury will be amply sufficient to commence with, and it will flow in faster than it will be drawn out. Present values of labor or commodities will not be perceptibly affected. All outstanding contracts which have been entered into on the basis of our present currency, will mature without working injustice to either party. Gold speculation, that curse to all legitimate business, will immediately cease. Many millions of dollars, now held for this purpose alone, will flow into the Treasury or the banks.

The tariff should be nominally raised thirty-three per cent., to take effect on resumption, and then Customs may be collected in gold or greenbacks, indiscriminately. The interest on our gold-bearing bonds will generally be received in greenbacks, for they will be as good as gold, the difference in the rate of interest being equitably adjusted.

Thus the great problem of specie resumption, which has so long loomed up fearfully on our horizon, may be resolved without the slightest revulsion in any department of business or industry.

Our creditor class suffered great wrong when our currency values were inflated, but this cannot now be remedied by contraction. The vital element of a sound currency is stability. The value of ours was fixed by law when its volume was determined.

It does not matter what may be the value of a dollar, so that it do not change. Our dollars have for several years had about the purchasing power of four francs, with such variations above and below as speculation in gold and inconvertibility have caused. This, then, being their value, why should it be changed? The prices of all commodities—labor, salaries, stocks, bonds and mortgages, real estate—have all been adjusted to this measure of value. Any arbitrary appreciation of this measure now would work evil, and evil only. If protracted, it would not lessen, but merely protract the evil. Industry would be paralyzed. On a constantly-falling market production would be unprofitable. Hence it could not be persevered in, except to the most limited extent.

The present value of our dollar has been fixed by law. Let it not be tampered with. Let our coinage be simply conformed to it. Let fluctuation be guarded against by convertibility, and nothing more can be desired.

Let these simple suggestions be carried out by Congress, and the finances of the Government will not be deranged, but will be increased, and the prosperity of the country will be assured, and a great dread will be removed from the minds of the people.

Movement for Improving the Position of Women—The Lady Reformers.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The article on "Lady Reformers," in the Sunday issue of your paper, asserts that the Sorosis, the "Revolutionists" and the Workingwomen have combined in one association. As this is assumed from words of mine, I feel bound, for the sake of Sorosis, to set the case in its true light. The Sorosis did not send me as their delegate; I went out of personal curiosity, at Miss ANTHONY's request, to the only Woman's Rights meeting of any kind I ever attended. Finding that an impression was gaining ground that Sorosis was a party of mere pleasure seekers, and had no sympathy with earnest humanitarian efforts of any kind, I would not allow the insinuation against any society, of which I had the honor to be even nominally a member, to pass unchallenged. A few words were spoken with knowledge of the intents of Sorosis, assuring the ladies present that its sympathies were with any wise and thoughtful movement in behalf of workingwomen, expressly opposing any rant or denunciation or useless notoriety in the matter. The proposal for a five-cent weekly contribution in aid of the workingwomen's organization was a purely personal suggestion, without the least thought of involving Sorosis in the scheme. What was said was with knowledge of the sympathies and purposes of Sorosis as given in its circular, and held by leading members, but was given on my own authority. Speaking of the five-cent plan—is it so very impractical after all?—let me remind you that the SUNDAY TIMES does not disdain to receive the benefit of a five-cent weekly contribution from its purchasers, and that sum amounts to something handsome in the course of a year, or the inviting and healthful appearance of the paper is no test.

The interest you showed in the "improvement of women," by your Sunday editorial, emboldens me to ask you one question, especially as that interest is practical and extended enough to clearly entitle you a "lady reformer" of the first degree. The conservative women of the country, with whom I class myself, agree with you fully in the ideas expressed by the last half of your article. We do not care for the ballot—rant and notoriety are equally obnoxious; the words, women's rights and woman's wrongs, are thoroughly wearisome and distasteful. We want to see women respect themselves more and become helpers of society and not useless burdens upon it, to see themselves dependent without being audacious, stainless and unassailable, without being cold or unlovely, and strong without being coarse. We want to see all women more just, practical, and efficient, beside more generous. To encourage workingwomen, we want the recognized assurance for them that if they do men's work as well as men they shall have the same wages. This will act as an inducement to thorough work. You are with us in these desires. Now, why don't you try to help us with your well-trained judgment and sagacity? If our plans are impractical, why not give us a hint or two, with a word of sympathy for our object, instead of standing aside and only being amused at us? Pray, is this work which ought to be accomplished, and off the carpet in a few seasons, so far as separate effort is concerned, ever to be done if men refuse to aid women, and conservative women refuse to work with radicals, and radicals despise association with women of society, and working-women look askant at all these parties? There can be no fusing of all opinions and distinctions, but there can be a sincere charity and sympathy shown by friendly words, and suggestions and frequent intercourse for the sake of the common object. Societies may have a good and unconscious influence on each other, stimulating activity, softening asperities, modifying extreme and unreasonable views, and fostering practical earnestness. And you, with gentlemen of the same position and influence, can do much to bring women to a just and moderate view of their rights and duties, by a generous, unlooked-for sympathy, mingled with practical suggestions, as to plans and details of work. Show us your chivalry, and we will try not to be unworthy of it.

Respectfully yours,

SHIRLEY DARE.

"La Patrie" and Mr. Gladstone.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your cable dispatches this morning announce that *La Patrie*, of Paris, in publishing Mr. GLADSTONE's letter to myself, "condemns the acknowledgment made therein as humiliating England in the presence of America, and as likely to produce no little irritation of feeling against the Premier among his own countrymen."

I do not deem it necessary to undertake any defence of Mr. GLADSTONE—still less for so magnanimously acknowledging that he had made a mistake in his estimate of our nation, and of the mighty struggle through which it had to pass during the great rebellion. Least of all should I feel called upon to defend any friend of the United States from an assault by *La Patrie*. That journal has never lost an opportunity to hurt us. It was one of the loudest in its cry, "On to Mexico," even at the expense of a war with the United States, which it hoped to see brought about.

It has been bitter in its hostility to the Liberal Party in England, especially to its great and large-hearted leader.

So far from seeing a fulfillment of its evil prophecy of "irritation of feeling against the Premier among his own countrymen," *La Patrie* will be more likely to find that Mr. GLADSTONE's manly and generous sentiments toward the United States will be applauded by all candid and intelligent Englishmen. The time has gone by in England for hostility to America. It is no longer the fashion, even among the ruling classes of Great Britain, to speak in opprobrious or slighting terms of the American Republic or the American people. The editor of *La Patrie* cannot understand how a great statesman can afford to be honest; how the ruler of an Empire can tell the truth like other people; but he has seen so little of this way of doing business in his own country that it is hardly to be wondered at. There, COLIGNI has had few imitators.

No! New and better days are before the two Anglo-Saxon nations. They and their statesmen and citizens dare talk boldly, fairly to each other. They dare do something better still—deal honestly with each other; and when they have done wrong, own it manfully, and make full reparation.

Respectfully,

C. EDWARDS LESTER.

No. 79 THIRD-AVENUE, Jan. 16, 1869.

Gen. Kilpatrick's Letter.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In Gen. KILPATRICK's letter to Hon. JOHN HILL, published in your issue of this morning, I read as follows:

"When our great President fell * * * one universal cry of heartfelt grief went up from every home in Chili; all places of business were closed, and the *Te Deum* was sung in all the cathedrals of the Republic."

I do not know the number of cathedrals in Chili. The churches, no doubt, are very numerous, but the cathedrals must be few. If any Chilian Bishop ordered the *Te Deum* to be sung, on hearing the sad news of President LINCOLN's assassination, he must—to put it mildly—have been a man of execrable taste. Since the days of ST. AMBROSE, Bishop of Milan, *circa*, A. D. 388, the *Te Deum* has been used as a hymn of joy and praise. Where could Gen. KILPATRICK have "gone to meeting," when he represented us in Chili!

CATHOLICUS.

NEWARK, N. J., Saturday, Jan. 16, 1869.

Gift to Louisiana of a Site for a Capitol by Mrs. Gaines.

The following is a copy of a letter addressed by Mrs. MYRA CLARK GAINES to the General Assembly of Louisiana, generously offering to the State a site for a State House:

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 11, 1869.

To the Honorable President, Officers and Members of the Senate of the State of Louisiana:

I beg to tender, through you, as a donation to the State of Louisiana, for the erection of a State House, that eligibly-situated lot of ground in this city, bounded by Orleans, St. Anne, Fourth and Fifth streets.

This parcel of ground is deemed exceedingly valuable for its dryness and for its salubrity of climate, being some five feet in elevation above the ground upon which the St. Charles Hotel stands, and is considered by Dr. STONE, our eminent physician here, the most healthful locality in the city. It is also in the vicinity of a square of ground which I propose to donate to the French Orphan Asylum, and only one square from a street railroad. All things considered, it is, perhaps, the best site in the city for the purpose named.

Very respectfully yours,

MYRA CLARK GAINES.

THE ST. THOMAS TREATY.

Its Secret History—The Part Taken by the United States.

Correspondence of the Boston Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1869.

What shall be done with the St. Thomas treaty? is one of the most embarrassing questions now before the Senate. Shall it be let alone, rejected or ratified? Look at the matter as you will, and there are grave difficulties in the way of an adjustment.

The negotiation for the purchase of these Danish islands began a good deal earlier than the public suppose. It goes back to January 1865—four years ago this month. On the 7th of that month, if I am correct in the date, Mr. Secretary SEWARD and Gen. RAASLOFF, the Danish Minister here, met at a Washington dinner party. In the course of the evening Mr. SEWARD took Gen. RAASLOFF aside, and then and there unfolded the idea—saying, I believe, that we wanted the islands for a naval station, and adding that their geographical position made them properly a part of this country.

The Danish minister, as I hear—and the matter has been a good deal talked about in the closer official circles for some weeks—the Danish minister was surprised at the proposition, and said that for himself, he was opposed to selling the islands, and believed that his Government would take a similar view of the matter. Mr. SEWARD wished it should be brought to the attention of the King of Denmark, remarking that the United States would treat upon the question in a liberal and chivalrous spirit.

The Danish authorities, in due course, responded that the islands were not for sale, and that it was not considered advisable to negotiate on the question. This response reached here when Mr. SEWARD was confined to his bed—it will be recalled that he was thrown from his carriage and very seriously hurt. The answer was submitted to Mr. FRED. SEWARD, Acting Secretary of State. He replied that he knew nothing about the matter and could take no step in relation to it whatever.

This was in Mr. LINCOLN's time. I have no means of knowing whether Mr. Secretary SEWARD spoke of the purchase to Gen. RAASLOFF by Mr. LINCOLN's wish or permission, but I have reason to believe that there had been talk of some kind between the two about the subject.

Gen. RAASLOFF was not favorable to the sale. At that time he was merely the King's Minister here, honored alike in private and as an official, but not, as he is now, one of the King's confidential advisers. He reported Mr. SEWARD's illness and the doubt that was felt as to his recovery—asking, as I understood, for instructions as to his course in the event of the Secretary's death and the appointment of a new man to the State Department. He was advised to let the matter drop and say nothing more about it till it was again brought forward by the United States.

In April of that year came the assassination of President LINCOLN, the assault upon Mr. SEWARD, and the accession of Mr. JOHNSON to the Presidency. The war was ended, and all men began preparing for the new order of things. Mr. SEWARD was long in recovering from the combined effect of the carriage accident and the Payne assault. It was not till late in the Summer or early in the Fall of that year, 1865, that he again spoke of St. Thomas. A change had taken place in Danish affairs as well as in our affairs—one ministry had gone out and there had come in a new ministry. Mr. SEWARD, not content with the answer of the previous February, seems to have thought it possible to deal more satisfactorily with the King's new cabinet, and accordingly asked Gen. RAASLOFF a second time, in October, to submit the question of a sale to his Government.

The new Danish Ministry's answer I have never seen. Its purport was that the Government had no desire to sell the islands—if the United States wished to buy, Mr. SEWARD must submit a formal proposition to that effect; if this were done, the King would consider whether or not to enter upon negotiations. This reply came here in December, and was presented at the State Department a day or two before Mr. SEWARD left for Cuba. The Secretary told Gen. RAASLOFF that he was going away, might touch at St. Thomas on his return, and would talk further about the purchase when he got back. I hear he gave out that the trip had nothing to do with the project for buying the island. However this was, he saw some of the St. Thomas people during his absence, and appears to have resolved that the purchase must be made.

The situation during the Spring of 1866 was a curious one. The King of Denmark did not want to sell—Mr. SEWARD did want to buy; yet we insisted, with considerable pertinacity, if I am not misinformed, that Denmark should name a price at which she would sell. This Gen. RAASLOFF, speaking for his King, refused to do, and no persuasion on the part of Mr. SEWARD could induce the Danish Government to recede from this position. The whole project would have here fallen through had it been in the hands of any one less determined than our Secretary. The matter had been talked over more or less in Mr. JOHNSON's Cabinet, and that body as a whole, and almost, if not quite, unanimously favored the purchase. It was inevitable, therefore, that we should take the first step toward reaching the price to be paid if we got the islands.

In the Summer of that year Gen. RAASLOFF received permission to visit Denmark. On the 18th of July he left here, bearing the following confidential letter, handed to him by Mr. SEWARD on the day of its date when he called to take leave:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, July 17, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to propose to you that the United States will negotiate with the King of Denmark for the purchase of the Danish Islands in the West Indies, namely, St. Thomas and the adjacent inlets, Santa Cruz and St. John. The United States would be willing to pay for the same $5,000,000 in gold, payable in this country. Negotiation to be by treaty, which, you will of course understand, will require the constitutional ratification of the Senate. Insomuch as you propose to visit Copenhagen, the United States Minister at that place will be instructed to converse with you or with your Government on the subject; but should your Government conclude to negotiate, the proceeding will be expected to be conducted here and not elsewhere.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

This was the beginning of the end—an end yet a long way off from the date of the letter. Gen. RAASLOFF was a good while in getting home, as Mr. SEWARD knew he would be before he started. In the Fall of 1866 he entered the ministry of the Danish Government as Secretary of War to the King. Thereafter the business we had in hand was conducted with Count FRIJS, the minister of foreign affairs, through Mr. GEORGE H. YEAMAN, our minister at Copenhagen, who seems to have entered into Mr. SEWARD's spirit from the first, and who conducted the negotiation in such a manner as to win from the Secretary warm praise.

I have been thus particular in detailing the initial steps relating to this treaty in order to show how loth the Danes were to trade, how Mr. SEWARD had to persuade them into negotiation, how reluctant they were to part with the islands. The subsequent history of the bargain made can be told in a few words.

The formal offer of Mr. SEWARD was, I believe, laid before the Danish Cabinet in November, 1866. They seem to have taken it as a part of what we call a game of bluff—they said the proposal "was regarded as *pro forma* only;" that "the terms mentioned are out of the question as Mr. SEWARD very well understands," and that "if it was indicated, even approximately, what sum might be expected, a conclusion could be had much sooner." All this Winter and through the Spring of 1867, Mr. SEWARD was pressing the trade most vigorously. In January, 1867, he telegraphed to Mr. YEAMAN, "haste is important." In March he demands: "We want yes or nay, now." In April he complains of the delay, and tells Mr. YEAMAN to get an answer "within a short time."

The Danes did not want to sell. They had a good deal of love for the little colony off our coast. Some members of the ministry were so bitterly opposed to the business that a rupture of the Cabinet was threatened. Gen. RAASLOFF said in March, 1867, "the idea of the sale is an unpleasant thing;" also, that "there are difficulties and objections to be overcome;" and that "the smallness of the price offered is an objection to opening negotiations." The relations of Denmark to France and Prussia were on tender footing—these countries were getting ready for war; if hostilities broke out what should Denmark do? It was believed in Copenhagen that England, France and Spain would protest against the sale of the islands, if it became known that Denmark was considering a proposition from us to purchase. The sale would offend those powers—how far could Denmark rely upon the United States if she got into trouble? The correspondence of the early part of 1867 shows most clearly that nothing but Mr. SEWARD's steady determination could have brought about the treaty. The Danes were more ready any day to drop the business than to go on with it; and it was the middle of May before the combined efforts of Mr. SEWARD and Mr. YEAMAN could bring the Danish Ministry to commit itself to paper—more than two years and four months after we broached the question.

On the 17th of May, 1867, the Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs said the three islands would be sold for $15,000,000—St. Thomas and St. John would be sold for $10,000,000, Santa Cruz for $5,000,000, subject to the approval of France; that the consent of the people of the islands must be had before any transfer is made. Five months were occupied in reaching a conclusion, and the treaty was signed Oct. 25, 1867. We bought only St. Thomas and St. John—paying therefor $7,500,000.

The correspondence is voluminous; a great deal of it has never yet been shown outside the State Department. The noticeable thing in it all is that the Danish Government never wanted to sell, and that Mr. SEWARD never relaxed his purpose to buy. If we did a good thing in getting that treaty, we must thank Mr. SEWARD heartily, for nothing but his persistence through a period of more than two and a half years overcame the Danish objection to parting with the islands.

If you say the treaty is a bad thing and ought to be rejected by the Senate—Denmark has been persuaded to ratify it; the people of the islands have been persuaded to vote for us; if we reject the treaty, how will it be with Denmark? Will she and the nations of Europe have a right to say our national honor has been violated? This is the question on which Mr. SUMNER's committee is pondering.

DIXON.

CHURCH CASE SETTLED.—At Annapolis, on Tuesday, the church cases from Montgomery County, Maryland, were decided by the Court of Appeals in favor of the Methodist Episcopal Church. These are the first cases of the kind that have come before that tribunal. Certain churches of the Methodist Episcopal Church were seized in 1866 by the "Methodist Episcopal Church South." Injunctions were issued by Judge BERRY, of the Circuit Court for Prince George's County, in favor of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Southern denomination appealed. This decision of the Court indicates the fate of many similar cases.—*Baltimore American, Jan. 15.*

Chess Tournament.

A chess tournament is being held at the Café Europa in Division-street, in which some of the most prominent players in the country are taking part.

To test their respective strength they have arranged, through a committee, C. H. STANLEY, Esq., and DR. LEON, a handicap tournament, which was commenced on Friday last. About fifty members have joined the tournament up to the present, and about fifty more will probably enter themselves on the list, before it will be closed. Six prizes will be distributed, the first of $40 to the winner of the greatest number of games. A hundred games have so far been played, and about 1,800 more remain to be contested. Among the more prominent participants in the tournament may be mentioned: Messrs. E. Delmar, Dr. C. F. Barnett, Capt. McKenzie, J. Mason, L. Randegger, L. R. Diebl, J. Rubino, Herm. Benneke, J. Lissner, Major Wernick, and Prof. D. Davidson. The time of play is from 1 P. M. to 12 o'clock. Up to Saturday evening Mr. Delmar had won twenty and lost two games, while Mr. Randegger had won sixteen and lost two. Messrs. Lissner and Rubino are also considered excellent players, while Capt. McKenzie, who superintends the tournament, is undoubtedly the best. He, however, does not join in the tournament. He played a game on Saturday with Mr. Delmar, in which the latter furnished a brilliant exemplification of the "Evans Gambit," losing the game, however, on the thirty-ninth move.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

BURGLARY.

On the night of the 11th instant, the premises No. 117 Worth-street, occupied by RICHARD G. RADWAY, were broken into by the window-shutters being forced open, and a box containing twelve dozen bottles of medicine stolen. Detective WOOLDRIDGE, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested ANDREW GILMARTIN a day or two ago, and on his being arraigned before the Magistrate, yesterday, the prisoner confessed his guilt and stands committed for trial at the General Sessions.

A THIEF AND THE RECEIVER.

On Saturday last Mrs. ROSE JANE BLACK, of No. 14½ Essex-street, purchased from G. W. HEGLEY, of No. 334 Washington-street, a half barrel of butter for $40 60, and ordered the same to be sent home by an expressman. Soon after her departure PATRICK MCGRATH called at Mr. HEGLEY's store and presented an order for the butter, which was delivered to him. MCGRATH failed to deliver the butter, and sold the same to LEWIS D. PATTEN, of No. 71 Vandam-street, whom he met at the corner of Bleecker and Christopher streets. MCGRATH was subsequently arrested, and confessed that he copied the order from an expressman's slate. PATTEN was also arrested as a receiver of stolen goods, and on the accused being brought before the Court both were held for trial.

WHOLESALE LARCENY.

JAMES SCOTT, aged 16, and residing in Eighty-fifth-street was detected on Saturday afternoon in the act of carrying off a half chest of tea valued at $54 from in front of SCHEPP & STEVENS' store at No. 282 Greenwich-street. Officer MALONEY, of the Fourteenth Precinct, arrested the culprit, and when arraigned before the Magistrate, one of the employes of the firm, named MITCHELL ROLLINS, made a complaint of larceny, and SCOTT was remanded for trial.

JEFFERSON MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

A BURGLAR.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, Mrs. HARRIET LEON, of No. 32 Carmine-street, was awakened by the raising of her bedroom window. She had a light in the room, and saw a man enter the room through the window and stand on the sofa. She ran out of the room to call her father, when the man escaped upon a shed under the window. Officer PALMER, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, subsequently found DAVID HOWDEN, of No. 28 Carmine-street, concealed in the yard of No. 30, so he arrested him, and HOWDEN was fully identified by Mrs. LEON as the burglar, who evidently had an eye for some $500 worth of silver-ware which was in her room. These facts being narrated in Court, the Magistrate accepted the complaint and committed the prisoner for trial. HOWDEN made a foolish defence, stating that he was intoxicated at the time, and that he did not know how he got into the room, declaring that he had no intention of stealing.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

At 1:30 A. M. yesterday, WM. MARTIN, Jr., No. 278 Grand-street, was assaulted in Hester-street, near the Bowery, by JAMES REAGAN, aged 19, of No. 78 Canal-street, who seized his silver watch, knocked down the owner, and ran into a basement saloon with the plunder. Officer LEWIS, of the Tenth Precinct, who was on the opposite side of the Bowery, saw the robbery committed and pursued REAGAN into the yard in rear of the saloon, and after a sharp chase over several fences succeeded in arresting him. The Magistrate held REAGAN for trial in default of bail.

SUSPICIOUS PERSONS.

Officer ELDOT, of the Tenth Precinct, while in Hester-street, near Eldridge, at 3 A. M. yesterday, saw WM. JONES and FRANCIS BRADLEY on the corner of Forsyth and Hester streets, trying a door. They saw him approach and endeavored to hide. After a sharp chase both men were arrested and found in possession of several burglar's tools. The men were held to answer by the presiding Magistrate.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Clerke, P. J., Sutherland and Barnard, JJ.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Preferred Cause.

No. 21—Owen, Adm'r, &c., vs. Williams.

Enumerated Motions.

Nos.	Nos.
12—Willets et al. vs. Sun Mutual Insurance Company.	64—Arc. Ins. Co. vs. Austin, &c.
16—Willets et al. vs. Sun Mutual Insurance Company.	65—Jaudon et al. vs. Butler.
40—Bradley, executor, &c., vs. Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company.	70—Ref. Prest. Ch. of Westfield, L. I., vs. Brown, Ex'r, &c.
55—McRoberts vs. Waddell.	71—Gardner et al. vs. Tyler.
381—Coleman vs. Meech et al.	72—Parker vs. Thacher.
56—Blanchard vs. Balcom.	77—In re estate McAuliffe, deceased, vs. Reilly, et al.
58—Billings vs. Meigs et al.	80—Maghee vs. Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company.
59—Spotts, Admx., vs. Orane, &c.	81—Dwight vs. North. Indiana Railroad Company.
60—Spotts, Admx., vs Benedict, &c.	82—Hoffman vs. Hoffman.
61—Packer vs. Barrett.	83—American Bank Note Company vs. Edson.
62—Burkhalter et al. vs. Second Nat. Bank of Erie, Penn.	84—Edson vs. American Bank Note Company.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
983—McCready vs. Leary et al.	1079—Williams vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
975—Springer vs. Dwyer.	1081—Greenhall vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1031—Indem. F. Ins. Co. vs. Gt. Western Marine Ins. Co.	1083—Knight vs. Curry et al.
461—Holdrege vs. Webb.	1089—Bissell vs. Bissell et al.
1037—Baker et al. vs. Fritz.	1091—Schurmann et al. vs. Ritter.
761—Reade vs. Sweetzer et al.	1097—McMullen vs. Rindskopf.
1049—Bedell vs. Gordon.	1099—Fincke vs. Poppenhusen et al. and Executors.
1051—Isidor vs. Burnstine.	1105—Judge vs. Manhattan Gaslight Co.
1053—Security Ins. Co. vs. Croton Fire Ins. Co.	1107—Andrews et al vs. Young.
1059—Leonard vs. Clow et al.	
1063—Bernhard vs. Seligman.	

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Third Monday Calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock.

Nos.	Nos.
267—Reilly, Sr., Adm'r, vs. Banks.	425—East N. Y. and Jamaica R. R. Co. vs. Elmore.
235—Powers vs. Crosby.	323—Steel vs. Fuller et al.
155—Herschel vs. Wilkins et al.	387—Hackett et al. vs. Elting et al.
445—Sherman et al. vs. U. S. F. and Mar. Ins. Co. of Baltimore.	463—McCarty vs. O'Donnell
523—Heffernan vs. Ross, Pres't, &c.	1063—Johnson vs. Hudson River R. R. Co.
541—Sterling vs. Hoyt.	421—Kirkpatrick vs. Cyrus.
479—Sullivan vs. Herman et al.	511—Kirkland et al. vs. Leary.
	447—Dayton vs. Park F. Ins. Co.

Part II.—Held by ——, —.—Court opens at 10 o'clock.

Nos.	Nos.
482—Sheppard vs. Brooks.	340—Gregory, &c., vs. Roach et al.
520—Stouvenal vs. Bateman.	224—Tolano vs. National Steam Naviga'n Co.
1196—Harris vs. Cleveland.	4080—King, Adm'r, vs. Abell.
156—Lambert et al. vs. Coastwise Co.	436—Sopieha vs. Stiebal et al.
504—Barnes vs. Eagleson.	412—Martel vs. Hartman et al.
460—Young et al. vs. Ross, President.	444—Bartlett vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
540—Todd et al. vs. Davis et al.	162—Berdell vs. McIlvaine.
552—Son vs. Hermann et al.	

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Part I.—Adjourned to the first Monday in February.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar called by Gross, J., at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1195—Larken vs. Valentine.	1439—Hulbert vs. Del., Lac. and W. Railroad Co.
1294—Lynch vs. Myers.	1440—Powers vs. Moore.
143—Gedney vs. Halleck.	1441—Lynch vs. Mitchell.
1428½—Griffen vs. Henry.	1443—Schule vs. Kingt.
1321—London vs. Colt.	1445—Holland vs. Schwinger
1246—Kamping vs. Plass.	1446—Hallom vs. Gannon.
1404—Beach vs. Link.	1447—Newell vs. Sprague.
1418—Tuttle vs. Harold.	1448—Waters vs. Myers.
1433—Pabst vs. Smith.	1449—Hardy vs. Morgan.
1434—Urmy vs. Lichtenstein.	1450—Drott vs. Hintz.
1435—Murphy vs. Dwyer.	1451—Mooney vs. Murphy.
1436—Clarke vs. Smith.	1454—Kaiser vs. Lipman.
1436½—Philipps vs. Jerome.	1455—Willis vs. Packer.
1437—Morris vs. Ritch.	1457—White vs. Cohen.
1438—Damm vs. Post.	1458—Thiers vs. McArthur.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

THE JURISDICTION OF WOLF ISLAND, IN THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER—THE CONTROVERSY BETWEEN MISSOURI AND KENTUCKY—A HISTORY OF THE BOUNDARIES.

The State of Missouri vs. the State of Kentucky.—This is an original action, the complaint in which

was filed in February, 1859. The State of Missouri complains that the State of Kentucky, since Jan. 1, 1867, has unlawfully claimed and exercised jurisdiction over Wolf Island, in the Mississippi River, forming a part of the territory of the State of Missouri. It is alleged that the States are bounded at the point in question by the main channel of the river, and that the island was at the time their boundaries were fixed, and still is, on the Western or Missouri side of the channel. The bill prays that the rightful boundaries in respect of the island may be ascertained and established by the decree of the Court, and that the jurisdiction and sovereignty of Missouri may be restored and her title to the island quieted; and that Kentucky be enjoined from any further exercise of authority or jurisdiction in the premises. Gov. Magoffin, on behalf of the State of Kentucky, in December of the same year, filed answer, setting up that the State of Kentucky, since her admission into the Union, has always claimed Wolf Island to be within her territorial limits and jurisdiction, as derived from the State of Virginia, of which she originally formed a part. The answer avers that the island lies opposite to and forms a part of Hickman County, an original county of the State, and that it has been held and occupied by citizens and residents of the State, who have exercised the rights and privileges guaranteed by the State, by the payment of taxes and the exercise of the elective franchise. It also appears from the answer that in 1851 a resident of the island was elected to the Lower House of the General Assembly of the State, and served in that capacity during the session of 1851-2, and that this island was entered in the proper office in Virginia as vacant land lying within the territorial limits of the State as early as 1782. Also, that in January, 1836, the Legislature of Kentucky passed an act to protect the actual and *bona fide* settlers on this island, among others within the limits of the State, and that in February, 1837, another act was passed by which Commissioners were appointed to make a sale of all of the islands of the State in the Mississippi, including the island in controversy, and which was designated in the act as No. 5, and known as Wolf Island, and a sale thereof was subsequently made, under the authority of that act, the owners now claiming title under it. The answer denies that the island now or ever was within the territorial limits of the State of Missouri, and all the other allegations of the complaint. Evidence has been taken in the case from time to time since issue was joined, and the Commissioners for that purpose are still so engaged. The matter was now before the Court on a motion to modify an order previously made as to the admissibility of certain evidence in the case. Many distinguished counsel have appeared in and gone out of the case, by death or otherwise, among whom was Hon. John J. Crittenden, who originally represented Kentucky, and Hon. John W. Noel, (also deceased,) who originally appeared for Missouri. The counsel now conducting the case are, for Missouri, R. A. Hatcher, S. H. Boyd, E. Cosslebury, F. A. Dick; for Kentucky, Reverdy Johnson, Henry Stanbery and Garret Davis.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

THE MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY IN A NEW PHASE—AN INJUNCTION GRANTED.

James H. McVicker vs. Elmore P. Ross, President of the Merchants' Union Express Company, Wm. H. Seward, Jr., Theodore M. Pomeroy, Wm. C. Beardsley, John N. Knapp, Clinton T. Backus and Wm. G. Fargo, President of the American Merchants' Union Express Company.—Joseph Gutman, Jr., as attorney for the plaintiff herein, has commenced an action against the Merchants' Union Express Company, which gives indication that the difficulties recently reported in this Express Company may be speedily closed. The plaintiff McVicker claims to be the owner of 100 shares of the Company's stock, and he brings this suit, not only for the purpose of preventing the consolidation which has been contemplated, but also to effect a dissolution of the Merchants' Union.

The complaint is to the effect that in the month of January, 1865, the defendants, other than Fargo, associated themselves together with other persons under the firm name of "The Merchants' Union Express Company," for the purpose of conducting business as common carriers. That the Association prepared written articles, whereby it was agreed, among other other things, that the interest of the various constituents should be represented by shares; that the whole amount of such shares should be $15,000,000, divided into shares of $100 each; and that the number of such shares might be increased by a vote of three-fourths of the managing partners of said copartnership. The number of the associates in the copartnership exceeded seven, and by reason thereof the copartnership became entitled to avail itself of the provisions of the statutes of the State of New-York, entitled "of Joint Stock Companies;" and pursuant thereto the defendant Ross was elected, and is now the President of the said copartnership; the defendant Beardsley was elected, and is its Treasurer; and the defendant Knapp was elected, and is its Secretary. The other defendants, with the exception of the defendant Fargo, are the Trustees and Directors of the Association, and they constitute its Executive Committee. There may be other trustees or directors of the Association; but, if so, their names are unknown to the plaintiff, and he craves leave, if such other trustees or directors there should be, to make them parties hereto if it shall be necessary so to do. After the organization of the copartnership the shares were exposed for sale, and rapidly appreciated in market value. The defendants, other than Fargo, increased by their own votes the whole amount of shares, from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000, and upon the whole $20,000,000, or 200,000 shares, thirty-five per cent., or $7,000,000, were actually paid in cash into the treasury of the Association. Of this 200,000 shares, the defendants, other than Fargo, issued to themselves 35,000 shares for the nominal price of $20 per share, for this defendants, other than Fargo, gave to the Association their memorandum check or checks, and retained the shares until they had advanced in market to $40 per share, at which price they sold the same, and individually appropriated the difference between the cost and the sale price thereof, which difference, of right, belonged to the Association in its copartnership character, and should have been placed in its common treasury for the benefit of all the copartners. That defendants, other than Fargo, invested $600,000 of the moneys in United States bonds at a time when they were selling at a low rate in the market, and afterward sold them at a large advance and themselves appropriated the amount thus realized, which amount of right belonged to the copartnership and should have been placed in its common treasury for the benefit of all the copartners; that the defendants, except Fargo, used the moneys of the copartnership to purchase stock thereof, and after such purchase circulated the report that they intended to sell the United States bonds mentioned, and to make a dividend of the proceeds thereof, whereby the shares appreciated in value in the market; that the same were sold, and the amount thus realized was individually appropriated by defendants other than Fargo; that defendants, except Fargo, early in the history of the copartnership, voted themselves large salaries, and have since charged the copartnership with $100,000 for the alleged expenses of the Executive Committee, for extra services and for what they were pleased to term "damages to reputation;" that complaints have been made to defendants other than Fargo, of their mismanagement, and threats have been made of the institution of legal proceedings to procure their removal, and the winding up of the Association. To quiet such complaints and prevent such legal proceedings defendants have paid large sums of money; in one instance they paid to a person claiming to be the owner of 1,000 shares, which had cost him $42,000, the whole of that sum to procure his forbearance; that the business of the Association has, since its formation, been conducted at a daily loss; that the Association has met with heavy losses, and been obliged to procure funds elsewhere than from its treasury to pay the same. The business of the Company has been constantly conducted upon the basis of expending its capital, and the custodians thereof have betrayed their trust for their individual benefit; that since its formation its entire capital has been expended, and of the $7,000,000 originally paid in nothing now remains but certain rolling stock, equipment and real estate, and the Merchants' Union Express Company is utterly and hopelessly insolvent. The defendants, other than Fargo, finding that the Company was so insolvent, and being timid as to their personal responsibility, and being desirous, if possible, to retrieve in some way their reputation as managers of an express company, entered into a negotiation with the American Express Company for a consolidation of the two Companies under the guise of diminishing expenses, and without the consent of this plaintiff or many other of the shareholders in the said The Merchants' Union Express Company, and without any legal authority so to do, did make an arrangement of some kind with the American Express Company, and did transfer to it a portion of the property belonging to the Merchants' Union Express Company. The American Express Company has not the ability, without the use of the assessment of five per cent. upon the shares of the Merchants' Union Express Company, to continue the business of the consolidated companies; and the only funds in the treasury of the consolidated companies are, or will be, the amounts realized from the said assessments. The only effect of collecting the assessments will be to postpone for a short period the bankruptcy of both companies; and if a loss should now occur, either by theft or fire, to any large amount, to the property intrusted to either of said companies for transportation, such loss could not be paid without another assessment upon the shareholders in the Merchants' Union Express Company.

The complaint concludes with a prayer for relief, which is substantially indicated in the following injunction, granted by Judge Brady upon the filing of the complaint:

INJUNCTION.

On reading and filing the complaint herein, duly verified, it is ordered: That during the pending of this action the defendants, their servants, agents and employes be, and they hereby are, severally restrained and enjoined from using, interfering with, or in any manner intermeddling with any of the property of the Merchants' Union Express Company; from collecting the assessments of $5 per share on the shares of the Merchants' Union Express Company, mentioned in schedule B to said complaint; from selling any of said shares for nonpayment of said assessment; from carrying on business in any way, as an express company, under a name in which the words "Merchants' Union" are used; from receiving any money or property for transportation, whereby any obligation will be created, on the part of the shareholders of the Merchants' Union Express Company, for the value of such money or property while in transit; from transporting any of such money or property; from transferring any of the property of the Merchants' Union Express Company to William G. Fargo, or to any person or persons. JNO. R. BRADY.

Jan. 9, 1869.

For plaintiff, Mr. Joseph Gutman, Jr.

COSTS IN REPLEVIN.

This decision becomes especially interesting to suitors and lawyers, owing to the fact that the rule therein laid down has been followed in recent cases in the Supreme Court of this district, and may therefore be regarded as the accepted doctrine of the courts in such cases:

Nasser vs. Corwin.—This is an action of claim and delivery. It appears that after the papers had been prepared and placed in the hands of the Sheriff, including the necessary undertaking which had been approved by him, but before the service of them upon the defendants or either of them, the property was returned to the plaintiff and accepted by him. He was not satisfied with the return of the property, having incurred expense in the employment of a lawyer to recover his goods, and said that he must be settled with or paid the expenses, but he did not decline to receive the goods. I entertain no doubt that actions of this character may be maintained against a person who having had possession of property in law or in fact has wrongfully disposed of it prior to the commencement of the action. Whatever conflict may have existed on that subject, it must be regarded now as settled upon authority, (Van Neste *vs.* Conover, 20 Barbour, 547; Brockway *vs.* Burnap, 16 Barbour, 309; Nichols *vs.* Michael, 23 N. Y. Rep., 264; Knapp *vs.* Smith, 27 N. Y. Rep. 281, per Denio J., p. 281,) but that rule of law will not avail the plaintiff, upon the question which arises on the facts stated, viz., is he entitled to recover the costs of this controversy? The defendants did not wrongfully part with the possession of the plaintiff's property. It was restored to him by them and before the commencement of the action. It was neither detained nor converted by them, nor was it in their possession, nor in that of their agent, bailee, vendee, or representative. The possession, which is the basis of the action, was on the plaintiff himself, and his remedy, which was partially put in motion, was rendered unavailable by the defendants' return of the property. He had a right of action against the defendants for damages sustained by their detention of his property, and, in the proper form of action, could have recovered the expenses to which he was necessarily subjected in its recovery. The defendants having declined at once to restore the property to him on demand, justified the employment of counsel and resort to the Courts for redress. His claim of the right to possess was acknowledged and satisfied, however, by the return of his property and the gravamen of such an action as this destroyed. He accepted the possession, and that prevented his recourse to this form of action. The precise question discussed was decided in Christie *vs.* Corbett, 35 How., Pr. Rep., 18. It is insisted by the plaintiff, however, that the actual commencement of the action by service of the summons in conformity to section No. 99 was not necessary, inasmuch as the approval of the undertaking by the Sheriff was the allowance of a provisional remedy, from which time the Court must be deemed to have acquired jurisdiction by virtue of section 139 of the Code. It is declared by that section that "from the time of the service of the summons in a civil action, or the allowance of a provisional remedy, the Court is deemed to have acquired jurisdiction, and to have control of all the subsequent proceedings." It is quite apparent, however, that the Legislature intended only to embrace the provisional remedies allowed by the order of the Court in which the remedy was sought, such as granting an injunction or attachment which could not be obtained without the exercise of strictly judicial power. In such cases the Court is acting upon a consideration of the case presented, and having thus exercised a power conferred, asserts its jurisdiction so far at least as may be necessary to continue the proceeding set in motion. McCarthy *vs.* Peabe, 18 How., 138; Treadwell *vs.* Lawler, 15 How., 8; Moore *vs.* Thayer, 6 Id., 47; Buckhardt *vs.* Sanford, 7 Id., 331. The approval of the undertaking by the Sheriff, as provided by section 209, is a ministerial act, and one for his protection. It is necessary it is true, but the Sheriff cannot arbitrarily refuse to approve the sureties. The remedy which is accomplished is perfect without any allowance either by Court or Judge or Sheriff, depending only upon the condition that sureties be given in conformity to the statute. For these reasons I think the plaintiff is not entitled to costs in this action, and that the defendants are entitled to recover their costs from him and to judgment therefor upon the verdict rendered in this action, in which the plaintiff has failed to show that he was entitled to any relief. The plaintiffs' right to recover damages being established, this Court might, with great propriety, conform the pleadings to the facts proved by amendment under section 173 of the code, and thus grant him costs; but the amendment would substantially change the claim, and it cannot therefore be allowed.

Henry Brewster for plaintiff; T. C. T. Buckley for defendant.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 16, 1869.

$16,500	U.S. 5-20 C.'62..	112¾	44	Cent. Nat. Bank...	108½
50,000	U.S. 5-20 C.'64..	109⅜	35	Ninth Nat. Bank..	109
10,000	U.S. 5-20 C.'65..	109⅝	50	Del. & Hud. Can..	127¾
5,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '65 new......c	108⅛	300	West. U. Tel. ...	34
			100	do	34⅛
71,500	U.S. 5-20 C.,'67..	108⅜	200	Quick. M. Co. ...	23⅝
2,000	do......b3	108⅝	100	do	23⅝
8,000	do	108⅜	200	do	23
2,000	U.S. 5s,10-40 R..	104⅜	300	do	23
2,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40 C.	107⅝	100	Mar. Pf. ...	22
33,000	do......b3	107⅝	100	do	22
3,000	B. 6s, W. L. ...	95½	100	do	22½
4,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x c	69	100	do	22¼
11,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new bet. call	69½	15	Pacific Mail ...	123½
			100	Adams Ex. ...	51⅛
			200	do ...bet. call	51⅛
10,000	Va. St. 6s, ex c.	59	100	Mer. U. Ex. ...	15
7,000	do ...bet. call	59½	50	Am. Merch. U. Ex.	38
5,000	Va. St. 6s, new..	62	100	Wells-Fargo Ex. ...	26
1,000	do	62½	100	N. Y. Central...	160½
11,000	do	63	200	do	160½
47,000	N. C. 6s. ...	66	100	Erie ... b60	39½
12,000	do	66½	100	do	39
10,000	do	66⅜	100	Erie Pr. ...bet. call	63
20,000	do	66⅜	100	Hud. R. R. ...	131½
1,000	N. C. St.6s. new.	63⅜	100	Harlem ...	131½
30,000	do	63⅞	170	Nor. & Wor. ...	95
10,000	La. 6s. bet. call	74	200	Reading ...	95¾
10,000	La. 6s, Lev. Bds.	69	100	do	95¾
10,000	La. 8s, L. Bds.	81	200	Mich. So. ...	91
5,000	Ala. St. 5s. b. call	64½	300	do	90¾
15,000	Ala. St. 8s, bds.	90	100	Ill. Cen. ...	144½
10,000	do	90⅝	200	Clev. & Pitts ...	88¾
5,000	do	90½	200	do ...b10	88¾
5,000	do ...bet. call	91	200	Chic. & N. W. ...	82½
1,000	N.Y.Cen.6s, '83..	95	100	do	82½
2,000	Erie 2d M., '79..	98	250	Chi. & N. W. Pf..	88¾
2,000	Alt. & T. H. 2d, Pref. ...	84½	300	Clev. & Tol. ...	103½
1,000	Am. Dock & Im. Co. 7s ...	84	200	Lake Shore R. ...	100¼
			100	Chi. & R. I. ...	129¾
1,000	Chi. & N. W. In. Bds.	91	400	do	130¼
			100	do	130
13,000	C. & N. W. C. C. Bds.	93	300	Mil. & St. P. ...	75¼
1,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st.	92	300	Tol., W. & W. ...	63
1,000	Mich.So.S.F.Bds	96	100	do ...b30	63
11,000	C. & R. I. & P.R.R. 7s ...	94	100	do	62½
			100	do	62¾
			100	Tol. W. & W. Pf.	77
1,000	C. & T. & S. F. B.	96½	50	Morris & Essex...	89¾
22,000	Mor. & Es. 1st..	96½	200	do	89⅝
4,000	Mor. & Es. 2d...	95	100	Chic. B. & Q. ...b.c	135
5,000	Mar. T. 10s, Ctfs	55	30	P., Ft.W. & C. ...	120
20,000	P., Ft.W. & C.,3d	94½	100	do	120⅛
5,000	O. & M. C. Bds.	85½	100	Alt. & T. H. ...	41
5,000	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st.	79½	100	Alt. & T. H. Pf. b30	67
10,000	do ...b30	84⅛	200	do ...bet. call	68⅜
75,000	Col., C. & Ind. Cent. 1st Mtg.	80	50	H. & St.J. bet. call	108⅛
			10	H. & St. Jo. Pf. ...	108
40,000	do ...b30	80½	10	do	108⅛
40	Bank of Commerce	120½	100	Chi. & A. Pf. b. call	149
10	Continental Bank.	98	93	C., Cin. & I. C. ...	48
10	Imp. & Trad. B'k..	130			

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$50,000	U.S. 5-20 C.'64.	109⅜	$80,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67. ...s3	108⅜
165,000	U. S. 5-20C., '65.	110			
17,500	U. S. 5-20, C., '65. new	108⅜	2,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40 C..	108

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

300	Adams Ex.	51	100	Mil. & St. P., Pf...	94⅛
200	do	51⅛	100	Fort Wayne ...	120⅝
300	Mariposa Min. Co..	6½	500	do	121
100	Mar. Pf.	21½	100	do	121⅛
200	do	22	100	do	121⅛
200	do	22⅛	600	Ohio & Miss.	33⅝
100	Canton Co.	46	200	do ...b10	33⅝
200	do ...s3	54½	200	do ...s3	33⅛
200	Pac. Mail ...c	122⅝	800	Pittsburg	88⅛
100	do	122⅞	100	do	88⅝
200	N. Y. Cen.	160⅛	1100	do	88¾
400	do	160⅛	200	Clev. & Tol.	103⅝
1100	do	160⅛	100	Rock Island ...c	129⅛
50	do	160	100	do	129⅛
200	do ...c	160⅛	600	do	129⅛
200	Erie	39	200	do	129⅛
400	Reading	96	100	do	129⅛
100	Tol., W. & W.	63⅛	100	Ill. Central	144⅛
100	do ...c	63⅛	400	Northwestern	82⅛
100	Alt. & T. H.	42	800	do	82⅛
100	Alt. & T. H. Pref.	67½	100	do ...b3	82⅛
100	Mil. & St. P.	75½	800	do	82⅛
100	do	75⅛	100	N. W. Pfd	88⅛
200	Mich. So. & N. I.	90⅛	600	do	88⅛
100	do	90⅛	600	do	89
100	do ...b3	90⅛			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$8,000	N. Car. St. 6s, new	63⅞	100	Mil. & St. P. Pr...	93⅞
1,000	La. 6s, Levee ...	69	300	Ohio & Miss	33⅞
200	Adams Ex.	52	200	do	33⅞
100	do	52⅛	100	Fort Wayne	[illegible]
100	do	52⅛	500	Mich. So. & N. I.	90⅞
100	Quicksilver	23⅛	100	do	90
200	do	24	100	do ...b3	90⅛
400	do	24⅛	400	Pittsburg	87⅞
100	Canton Co	54⅛	600	do	88
100	do	54⅝	400	Clev. & Tol.	103⅞
300	Mariposa Pref.	23½	3100	Rock Island	128⅛
200	do	23¼	900	do	128⅛
300	West. U. T.	35⅛	1200	do	128⅛
100	do ...b5	34	500	do ...c	128⅛
200	Erie	38⅛	400	do	128⅛
200	N. Y. Cen.	161⅞	300	Northwestern	82
300	do	161⅛	100	do	82⅛
100	do	161⅛	500	do	82⅛
200	Hudson ...x-p	131	600	do	82⅛
600	do	130	200	do	82⅛
1000	Reading	95⅛	200	do	82⅛
119	Chi. & Alton ...b30	150	200	do ...c	82⅛
100	T., W. & W.	62⅛	600	Northwestern Pf.	88⅛
100	do	62⅞	900	do	88⅛
100	Alton & T. H.	40	200	do ...b3	88⅛
100	Mil. & St. P.	74⅛			

MONDAY, Jan. 19—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Jan. 16, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$3,546,269
Increase in Specie	1,873,086
Increase in other Legal Tenders	1,785,955
Increase in Deposits	7,576,304
Decrease in Circulation	65,003

	Jan. 18, '68.	Jan. 16, '69.	Jan. 9, '69.
National Cap'l.	$73,507,700	$74,057,700	$74,007,700
Local Capital..	9,962,500	9,945,916	9,962,500
Total Capital.	$83,470,200	$84,003,616	$83,670,200
Loans	256,033,928	262,338,831	258,792,562
Gold and Gold Notes	23,191,867	29,258,536	27,384,739
Other L. Tend'r	66,155,241	52,927,083	51,041,128
Deposits	205,838,143	195,484,843	187,908,539
Circulation	34,071,006	34,279,153	34,244,150
Bal.Sub-Tres'ry.	105,167,453	82,061,192	81,368,067

The Second and Fifth Nationals, capitals together $350,000, though not sending their reports to the Clearing-house, make their daily exchanges through their down-town correspondent Banks, at the Clearing-house. We therefore retain their $350,000 in the aggregate of National Capital, as above.

The Bank Statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous Statement. The Banks owed:

	Jan. 9, '69.	Jan. 16, '69.	Jan. 18, '68.
On deposits	$187,908,539	$195,484,843	$205,838,143
Circulation	34,244,156	34,279,153	34,071,006
Total	$222,152,695	$229,763,996	$239,909,149
25 ⅌ cent. would be	$55,538,174	$57,440,999	$59,977,287
They held:			
In Gold and Greenbacks	78,425,867	82,185,619	89,347,108
Excess	$22,887,693	$24,744,620	$29,369,821

The sales of Gold were at 136¼@136⅛ ⅌ cent, a decline of ⅛@⅜ ⅌ cent. on the sales of Friday. The market closed steady at this quotation. The rate for Money to the Brokers was generally 7 ⅌ cent. per annum. The few exceptions were at 6 ⅌ cent. The Bank return indicates the same easy state of loans, on demand, this week. The movement shows an improvement in all Departments of the return—the Loans are up, $3,546,000; the general line of deposits, $7,576,000, of which $1,873,000 is in Gold and $1,785,000 in Greenbacks.

The Treasury Office received during the week for Gold Customs $2,524,504, and paid out for Gold Interest on the Public Debt $3,452,428. The receipts of Gold from California, $214,180, and the shipments to Europe, $405,700. The accumulation of Gold in Bank is now close upon *thirty millions*, and the amount in the ownership of the Treasury is only $9,611,924 less at New-York, and about $4,800,000 at other Treasury Offices, after the payments of Interest to the present date in January, and the probability is that the Customs for the remainder of the month will nearly equal the balances of Interest to be called for before the first of February. The Public Debt Schedule of Dec. 31 showed $71,727,849 Gold in the ownership of the Government out of $98,763,369 on hand, and the New-York Banks held $17,940,865, Dec. 26, before the collections of January Gold Interest—together $89,648,214. In addition to this other Banks and Bankers had of Gold Notes about $10,000,000. Exclusive of the last item, the present supply of Gold is about as follows:

In ownership of Treasury	$57,315,425
In the New-York Banks	29,258,536
Together	$86,573,961

Notwithstanding these figures, and an actual decline of ⅛@⅜ ⅌ cent. in the Foreign Exchanges, the Gold Room marked a further advance of ⅝@1 ⅌ cent. on Saturday night on the closing quotation of the week before. In the absence of political causes at Washington or abroad to disturb the demand, the recent rise in Gold from 134¼ to 136⅜@136¼ ⅌ cent., with the intermediate fluctuations, can only be ascribed to a local speculation, upon the possible upward results of which the buyers are willing to pay full rates of interest for carrying forward their accounts. In his review of the London Money Market for the old year and the prospect for 1869, the Money writer for the London *Times* says that as regards America, by the diffusion of telegraphic communication, "The system of borrowing money on United States securities in London, Paris, Frankfort, and other European cities, whenever the difference between their rates and those of New-York is sufficient to present, *is every day coming into more extended operation*, and cannot fail to have an important influence in equalizing the current terms at all the Exchanges." This remark has reference to an operation, now almost systematic, which has been going on in our market for several months, and which was felt on the Foreign Exchanges, on the Stock Exchange, and indirectly on the Money Market, during the last week, to an aggregate, we have reason to suppose, of five or eight millions of dollars. It even extends, it is said, to several of the Western Railway Stocks, and to some of the Southern State Bonds, and the Gold-bearing Bonds of the several Pacific Railways. Of course, however, the Public Funds of the United States constitute the staple remittance, especially where they are sold in place of being borrowed upon abroad; although the general hope is that borrowing is only preliminary to selling before any of the Stocks or Bonds referred to are returned to this side. The operation is pleasant enough, while all goes smooth, politically and financially, and we can readily foresee (if, indeed, the fact is not already felt) that the effect here will be to greatly stimulate speculation; but it is quite as certain that the disturbance of peace in Europe, or a material rise in and demand for Money from any other cause, would aggravate the downfall in prices here in proportion to the volume of American Stocks now being borrowed upon abroad.

The General Trade of the week past showed increased activity, as well in the Domestic Commission line, because of the rise in Cotton, as in the Cotton speculation itself. The latter appears to be approaching a somewhat giddy point, all the prominent *Bear* operators of November having turned rampant *Bulls* in January; but if Liverpool should respond, with a little more decision, the chances are that 30 cents will be passed this week and 35 cents, the present views of a good many Southern holders and speculators, soon be reached. Some few authorities in the trade here,—it may be because they have sold too soon,—begin to enlarge their crop estimates. The *Financial Chronicle*—which revises weekly the overland as well as the Southern seaboard receipts—states that "the total receipts for the seven days ending Jan. 14, have reached 76,854 bales, (against 73,827 bales last week, and 77,627 bales for the corresponding week of 1868,) making the aggregate receipts since Sept. 1, 1868, up to this date, 1,420,618 bales, against 1,204,116 bales for the same period in 1867, being an excess this season over last season of 216,502 bales."

The preparations for the late Winter and early Spring trade in Foreign Merchandise are on the increase. The entries of the week are about five and three-quarter millions, and the Customs two and a half millions. The Export clearances of Domestic produce continue moderate, owing in a large measure to the higher speculative prices here for Cotton and some of the leading articles on the Produce Exchange. There is no inclination, however, to substitute the export of Gold Coin, which last January had reached $5,500,000 by the middle of the month. The Stock Exchange was active through the week, and for the greater part highly charged with speculation in the Railway Shares and Southern State Bonds, and firm, at the close, on the Public Funds.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $5,748,338, against the total entries of $3,587,491 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,376,680, against $3,913,546 same week last year. The export of Specie amounts to $405,700, against $504,031 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $2,524,504. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 25,064 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 1,719.

Our weekly comparative summary of the Foreign Trade and Specie movements at New-York is now resumed as from the 1st of July, 1868, the beginning of the current Fiscal Year of the United States.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise, at New-York, since July 1, 1868, are as follows, the figures being official to Jan. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

July	$23,891,215	November	$18,008,0?4
August	23,113,96?	December	13,831,697
September	22,378,836	Jan. 9	3,557,5?3
October	19,439,928	Jan. 16	5,763,888
Total to date since July 1			$129,686,328
Against same time 1868			124,460,945
Increase since July 1			$5,225,383

The currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, since July 1, 1868, are as follows:

July	$11,071,975	November	$14,408,796
August	13,327,188	December	14,587,285
September	17,200,340	Jan. 6	1,926,249
October	14,708,931	Jan. 13	3,376,680
Total since July 1			$86,004,4?5
Against same last year			97,655,165
Decrease since July 1			$11,650,760
Gold, Jan. 16, 1869			136¼ ⅌ cent.
Gold, Jan. 18, 1868			138½ ⅌ cent.

The Exports of Specie of all descriptions from New-York, since July 1, 1868, are as follows:

July	$10,594,558	December	$1,717,905
August	4,690,969	Jan. 2	100,000
September	1,954,723	Jan. 9	645,628
October	1,608,759	Jan. 16	405,700
November	1,181,085		
Total since July 1			$22,889,327
Against same last year			33,498,217
Decrease since July 1			$10,608,890

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows:

July	$3,112,094	November	$1,192,918
August	3,264,947	December	784,424
September	2,847,643	Jan. 7	589,765
October	921,725	Jan. 13	214,180
Total since July 1			$12,917,691
Against same time last year			16,454,402
Decrease since July 1			$3,536,711

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since July 1, 1868:

Customs received.		Gold interest paid.	
July	$9,555,594	July	$18,793,413
August	12,263,644	August	1,222,446
September	13,279,450	September	3,333,133
October	10,448,223	October	541,449
November	7,638,888	November	16,485,908
December	6,557,537	December	2,539,900
Jan. 2	368,000	Jan. 2	7,275,000
Jan. 9	1,965,000	Jan. 9	3,682,000
Jan. 16	2,524,504	Jan. 16	3,452,428
Total	$64,541,040	Total	$57,130,477
To date, 1868	6?,467,133	To date, 1868	44,530,019

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

		Jan. 18, '68.
American Gold Coin	135¾@136⅜@136⅛	138⅜
Old U.S. 5-20s, 186.	12⅞@112⅞	110
Consolidated 5-20s	1?8⅞@108⅝	106
U. S. 5 ⅌ cents. 10-40s	106¾@108@10?⅞	102⅜
New-York Central	157@163¾@16?½	123⅜
Erie	39⅛@38⅞	74⅞
Rock Island	126½@130¼@128⅝	96⅜
Michigan Southern	90⅝@91	87⅛
Hudson River	137½ with priv.@131½, a priv.	139⅜
Northwestern	8?⅝@8?⅞	61⅛
Fort Wayne and Chicago	119⅝@12?⅜	10?⅜
Cleveland and Pittsburg	84⅞@88⅛	94⅞
Reading	94⅞@96⅛@95⅛	93⅜
Northwestern Preferred	87⅛@88⅞	72⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	34@33⅞	3?⅜
Pacific Mail	122⅜@124⅛@122⅛	109⅜
St. Paul Preferred	91⅛@94⅛	64⅜
St. Paul Common	72⅛@75	50
Toledo and Wabash	62⅞@62⅝	45
Cleveland and Toledo	104⅛@104	103⅛

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds were generally firm, with an improvement on Friday's prices in the 5-20s of 1867, January and July Interest, and of 1865, May and November Interest. The 10-40 years five ⅌ cents again sold up to 108 ⅌ cent. The orders for the Southern State Bonds continued to increase, and the market for Virginias, North Carolinas, Alabamas, Georgias, and Louisianas was exceedingly strong. Although no late Boards of the Stock Exchange (as usual on Saturdays) were held, the Street demand for these bonds in the afternoon was active, and extreme quotations were made at the close of the day.

In the Railway speculation the strongest points were on Rock Island and New-York Central. The additional advance on the latter was 3 ⅌ cent., and this was maintained to the close of business. Rock Island advanced a fraction above 130 ⅌ cent., but subsequently fell back to 129½@129@128¾ ⅌ cent. The other Western Roads were somewhat irregular; the Northwests, St. Pauls, Pittsburg and Fort Wayne something weaker than on Friday, and Michigan Southern very unsettled, as between 90⅛@89⅞@91 ⅌ cent. The Miscellaneous Stocks were weaker on Canton, steady on Pacific Mail and higher on Quicksilver.

In the Long Room and on Broad-street at the close of business the following quotations were made, late in the day, as compared with the last figures of Friday night. The foreign exchanges left off 109⅛ for 60 days on London and 110⅛@110¼ short sight.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	107⅛	107⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	112⅜	112⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	108⅛	108⅜
American Gold Coin	136⅜	136⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109⅛
New Bonds of Tennessee	69⅜	69½
Virginia Bonds, old	59	59⅛
Missouri Bonds	87¼	87¼
North Carolina Bonds, old	66	66⅜
New-York Central	160⅛	163⅛
Erie Railway	38⅞	38⅞
Reading Railway	96	95⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	129¼	128⅝
Northwest Common	82⅞	82⅜
Northwest Preferred	89	88⅛
Michigan Southern	91	91
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	120⅜	122⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburg	88⅞	88⅛
Pacific Mail Company	122⅜	122⅛
St. Paul Pretered	94⅛	94¾
St. Paul Common	75¼	75
Toledo and Wabash	63¼	62⅝
Cleveland and Toledo	104	104

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States, at the close of business:

6 ⅌ cent. reg.. 1881	111	5-20 coup. '65 n. is.	108⅜
6 ⅌ cent. coup., 1881	112⅛	5-20 reg.. 1867	108⅛
5-20 reg., 1862	108⅛	5-20 coup.. 1867	108⅜
5-20 coup.. 1862	112⅞	5-20 reg.. 1868	108⅜
5-20 reg.. 1864	108⅛	5-20 coup. 1868	108⅜
5-20 coup., 1864	109⅜	10-40 reg.	104⅜
5-20 reg.. 1865	108½	10-40 coup.	107⅞
5-20 coup., 1865	110	6s currency	101⅜
5-20 coup. '65, n. is	108⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan	109	Indiana 5 ⅌ ct.	98
N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan	108½	Michigan 7 ⅌ c. war l'n.	97
N. Y. 7 ⅌ c. Canal. 1870	101½	Tennessee 6s, ex c.	69
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal. 1872	102	Tennessee 6s, new bds.	69⅛
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal. 1873	102	Virginia 6s.. ex c.	59½
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal. 1874	102	Virginia 6s., n. bds.	63½
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1875	102	Georgia 6s	82¼
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal. 1877	102	Georgia 7s, new bonds	91½
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal. 1878	102	North Carolina 6s	66⅜
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1881	100	N. C. 6s. new bonds	63⅜
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1886	100	Missouri 6s	87¼
Ill. Canal bds., 1860	99½	Missouri H. & St. Jo. iss.	88½
Illinois Ca.B., reg. 1860	99½	Louisiana 6s	73½
Illinois 6s, cou. '79 aft '60	99½	Louisiana levee bds.	69⅛
Illinois 6s, cou. '79 aft. '62	99½	California 7s	126
Illinois 6s, c. '79 aft. 1865	99½	California 7s. large b'ds.	126
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	99½	Connecticut 6s	98½
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	99½	Rhode Island 6s	98
Illinois coupon, 6s. 1879	99½	Alabama 5s	65
Illinois War Loan	99½	Alabama 8s	92½

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	134	Bank of the Republic	120
Merchants'	120	Bank of N. America	108
Mechanics'	125	Irving	110
Union	125½	Metropolitan	138
America	145	People's	135
Phenix	105	Shoe and Leather	127
Tradesmen's	140	Corn Exchange	130
Mechanics' & Trad's	125	St. Nicholas	109
National	110	Impt'rs. & Traders'	130
Merchants' Exch'ge	118	Park	150½
Seventh Ward	110	Central National	105⅜
State of New-York	110	Fourth National	102½
Commerce	120½	Ninth National	109
Ocean	108	Oriental	150
American Exchange	115		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	90½	Tol. & W. 2d M.	82
N. Y. Cen. 6s. R. Est.	87	Tol. & W. Equip. b'ds.	76
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Subscr'n	87	Gt. Western 2d M. '93.	78
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1876	102	Gal. & Chi. extended	99
Erie 1st M. ext	102	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	95
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879	98	Chi. R. I. & P.	98½
Erie 7s. 3d ind., 1883	91½	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	102
Erie 7s. 4th ind., 1880	86	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	102
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., '69-70	101	Morris & Essex 1st M.	96½
Hud. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85	105	Morris & Essex 2d M.	94½
Harlem 1st M.	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	100½
Mich. S. & N.I.S.F. 7 ⅌ c.	98	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98
Pacific R7s, guar. by Mo.	90½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	94½
Ill. Cent. 7 ⅌ c. 1870	114½	Cleve. & P. 3d M.	85
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	91	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	74
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	84½	Chi. & Alton 1st M.	99
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc	75	Chi. & Alton inc.	92
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	98½	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	93
Chic. & N.W. int. Bds.	90	Ohio & Miss. Con.	85
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. con.	85	Pennsylvania R.R. bonds.	85
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. Ex. bds.	90	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s.	103½
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. 1st M.	92	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	91
Han. and St. Jo. L. G.	108½	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	83
Han. & St. Jo. conv.	100	Chic. & G East'n 1st M.	79½
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext.	92½		

The managers of the National Bank of the Republic have recently remodeled their banking-room, on the first floor of their brown-stone building, corner of Broadway and Wall-street, and have admirably improved it with respect to space, convenience and light, besides sparing no expense in point of elegance of finish and taste of furniture. It is now one of the most commodious and beautiful banking-rooms in the City.

The Paris *Moniteur* of Dec. 31 publishes the following official returns of the Bank of France:

	Dec. 24. Francs.	Dec. 31. Francs.
Capital of the bank	182,500,000	182,500,000
Profits in addition	7,044,776	7,044,776
Reserve of the bank	22,105,750	22,105,750
Landed property	4,000,000	4,000,000
Notes in circulation	1,288,987,350	1,382,808,450
Bank notes to order	32,460,257	34,580,980
Treasury account	183,100,414	180,122,347
Current accounts	260,487,407	282,599,462
Current branch banks	44,006,237	48,205,977
Dividends payable	684,423	765,324
Discounts	8,230,815	8,867,435
Rediscounted	708,152	938,790
Sundries	6,496,394	6,345,387
Total	2,042,806,978	2,160,879,680
Cash in hand	1,189,333,948	1,107,736,896
Commercial bills overdue	221,886	582,301
Commercial, not yet due	256,363,107	368,835,035
Commercial, branch banks	236,923,322	272,134,755
Advances on bullion	38,668,000	39,411,100
Branch banks	3,866,800	3,648,100
French public securities	12,051,600	12,759,500
Branch banks	7,021,100	7,156,400
On railway shares, &c	37,241,500	37,417,000
By the branch banks	28,381,400	28,508,500
On Credit Foncier	963,700	976,400
Branches	913,400	907,000
To the State	60,000,000	60,000,000
Government stock reserve	12,980,750	12,980,750
Government disposable	80,683,437	80,683,487
Rentes immobiles	100,000,000	100,000,000
Hotel and furniture	8,970,059	8,961,075
Expenses of management	5,174,595	5,520
Sundries	15,629,872	18,230,909
Total	2,042,806,978	2,160,879,680

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 30th of December gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,090,956	Increase	£12,905
Public deposits	7,301,894	Increase	402,189
Other deposits	19,488,961	Increase	1,638,199
Gov't securities	14,124,874		No change
Other securities	20,780,849	Increase	2,441,454
Notes unemployed	8,754,905	Decrease	496,845

The amount of notes in circulation is £23,514,570, being an increase of £574,385; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £18,445,858, showing an increase of £154,237 when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the price of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	At Present.	Last Year.
Bullion	£18,445,858	£22,061,728
Reserve	9,931,288	12,819,673
Notes in circulation	23,514,570	24,242,055
Rate of discount	3 per cent	2 per cent
Consols	92⅛	92⅜
French Rentes	70f. 10c.	68f. 25c.

The London Money Market—1868-69.

From the London Times, Jan. 1.

The financial course of the past year, as was the case with that of its predecessor, has precisely realized the anticipations expressed at its commencement. A fair harvest and the avoidance of war were the only conditions requisite to insure a steady continuance of low terms of discount, and an uninterrupted though slow recovery in trade. For the year now commencing the prospect is equally or rather more satisfactory. Every month that places us further from the disastrous recollections of 1866 increases the healthy power of the nation for the development of its natural commercial vigor.

It is true that the recent rise in the bank rate from 2 to 3 ⅌ cent., in consequence of the heedless welcome given to foreign and colonial loans, has thrown for the moment a damper over Stock Exchange speculation. But this has been salutary. There is a total absence of danger of any persistent run of folly. The public may be tempted by adroit manipulation to go on up to a certain point; but so fresh is their sense of past penalties that the moment the slightest check happens they fall back scared, as if another general convulsion were at hand. In the present instance, the simultaneous occurrence of the contemptible Greek complication has been sufficient to cause a fall in the nominal value of all convertible property equal to that which might ordinarily occur from any severe political or commercial disturbance.

Hence it would seem that, instead of any further immediate increase in the value of money, a temporary return of greater ease is probable. Several of the foreign and colonial loans of the past year remain to be paid up, but the introduction of new ones being in some degree stopped, the demands thus occasioned can well be met by the surplus income always flowing into the country in the shape of dividends on the securities already existing. Looking at the sums standing in Indian railways, Australian and Canadian Government guarantees, United States bonds and foreign loans generally, these payments are now of extraordinary magnitude, and make a yearly total, in addition to the regular profits of the national trade, such as to necessitate a constant outlet through fresh loans and ventures.

Estimating the consol and railway dividends now falling due together with the foreign dividends and sinking funds to be remitted hither, it may be calculated that a sum of at least twelve or fifteen millions sterling will find its way into the hands of the investing public within the next few weeks, and the portion of this to be received from distant sources will certainly be ample to provide for the outgoings for recent commitments.

Still, so long as the rate for money in the London market is below its normal point of 3½ or 4 per cent., the tendency must always be toward an advance, and consequently every check like that now in operation is certain to be succeeded by a reaction. A momentary renewal of ease will instantly be taken advantage of by new contractors and operators, soon to be checked by a fresh fright, again to be followed by a further series of recoveries and checks, until the supply of capital shall have been reduced so as to cause its employment at home to yield an average return. The tendency to a rapid restoration of our rate of discount from any extreme point, such as two per cent. on the one hand or ten per cent. on the other, is singularly stimulated both by the diffusion of telegraphic communication and the general increase of intercourse among the various financial centres of the world. As regards America, for instance, the system of borrowing money on United States securities in London, Paris, Frankfort and other European cities, whenever the difference between their rates and those of New-York is sufficient to present an inducement, is every day coming into more extended operation, and cannot fail to have an important influence in equalizing the current terms at all the Exchanges. For the next few years, therefore, the prevalence of fair average rates may, in the absence of exceptional influences, be safely relied upon.

Meanwhile, as regards the intrinsic values of fixed properties, there is a silent and inevitable process still going on, which attracts but little attention from year to year, but is more powerful in its effect than any other. The increased production of the precious metals is in undisturbed operation, and although by some circumstances its influence is gradually lessened, there are others by which it is augmented. On the one hand, in proportion as the stock of gold has been added to during the last twenty years, the power of any given amount to produce an effect upon it is diminished, since, supposing the total supply in the world to be only 200,000,000, an addition of 200,000,000 would reduce its value 50 ⅌ cent., whereas after this had occurred a further addition of 200,000,000 would cause a reduction of only 25 ⅌ cent.; but, on the other, there is the fact that new sources of supply are being constantly discovered, including, if the accounts from the Far West may to any extent be trusted, deposits of silver of an apparently inexhaustible character, while at the same time the progress of science is constantly simplifying the method of extraction. The circumstance that the absorption in India, which for a period had some considerable effect in retarding the changes in question, is now less active, is also to be taken into account, as well as the constant economizing of the circulation of the leading commercial countries by the resort to processes which save the passage of coin.

As regards incitements to adventure and trading enterprise, the new year is likely to offer enough for the most ardent minds. The completion of the Pacific Railway, which is to be accomplished by July next, and which, through an extent of over 1,000 miles, will bring new regions into the full tide of civilization, and at the same time, perhaps, revolutionize many of the existing relations of the Eastern and Western hemispheres, cannot fail to present openings such as will be the commencement of changes that must materially influence the destinies of future generations. Perhaps among its minor and transitory consequences will be the furnishing of the materials that during the next few years will have to be cultivated in preparation for the panic to fall due in 1876.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY offers a limited amount of its First Mortgage Bonds at par. Nine hundred and sixty miles of the line west from Omaha are now completed, and the whole grand line to the Pacific will be open for business in the Summer of 1869.

By its charter, the Company is permitted to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to the same amount as the Government Bonds, AND NO MORE. These Bonds are a First Mortgage upon the whole road and all its equipments, and give over eight per cent. on the investment. Such a mortgage upon what, for a long time, will be the only railroad connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States, takes the highest rank as a safe security.

The price for the present is PAR, and accrued interest from Jan. 1, in currency. Subscriptions will be received in New-York at the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-street, and by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 59 Wall-street, and by the Company's advertised agents throughout the United States. Pamphlets, with full particulars, on application.

Bonds sent free, but parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ PACIFIC RAILROAD (of Missouri) 6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS for sale by the undersigned. The net earnings of the Road for its fiscal year will be about $1,200,000, while the interest on the Mortgage Debt will be $420,000 in gold, thus affording a perfect security for investors. For further particulars, apply to

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-street.

☞ OFFICE OF THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 WALL-ST.

The coupons from the bonds of this Company, maturing Feb. 1, proximo, will be paid on and after that date at this office in United States gold coin, *free of Government tax.*

H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

Transfers of Real Estate.

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Bergen-st., s. s., 160 ft. e. of 5th-av., 28x100........ $5,000
Broadway, w. s., 52 ft. s. of Reid-av., 31x60........ 2,000
Butler-st., n. s., 235 ft. e. of Classon-av., 20x131.... 4,000
Carll-st., w. s., 90 ft. n. of Willoughby-st., 25x85.... 6,000
Dean-st. and Buffalo-av., s. e. cor., 107.2x175........ 2,275
Dean-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of Vanderbilt-av., 25x110. 1,100
Floyd-st., s. s., 280 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 100x100.... 3,000
Green-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Union-av., 25x100..... 1,700
Jay-st., w. s., 60 ft. s. of Tillary-st., 20x90.8......... 3,350
Livingston-st., s. s., 105 ft. w. of Bond-st., 12.6x100.9 3,350
Meserole-st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of Morrell-st., 25x50.... 1,700
Quincy-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 25x100. 4,500
Remsen-st., n. s., 266 ft. w. of Court-st., 22x100.... 23,000
Stockton-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Throop-av., 25x100.. 1,000
Taylor-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Wythe-av., 20x100 12,000
Taylor-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of Wythe-av., 21x100.... 8,000
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of Buffalo-av., 50x255.7.... 407
Wyckoff-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Smith-st., 25x100.... 900
19th-st., n. s., 425 ft. w. of 5th-av., 75x100........ 2,000
55th-st. and 6th-av., n. e. corner, 100x700........ 7,000
55th-st. and 6th-av., s. e. corner, 100x700........ 7,000
Classon-av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 100x120.... 5,000
Clermont-av., w. s., 847 ft. s. of Myrtle-av., 18.9x77. 8,000
De Kalb-av., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 75x100.... 24,000
Franklin-av. and Crown-st., n. w. corner, 78x168x110.11x189.... 700
Lafayette-av., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 100x100. 7,500
Marcy-av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Gates-av., 20x85...... 1,000
Maspeth and Seneca avs., n. e. corner, 200x200x160.... 5,000
Myrtle-av. and Gold-st., s. w. corner, 30x50x15.8x25x45x75.... 19,000
Myrtle-av., n. s., 91 ft. e. of Lawrence-st., 12x75.... 6,500

QUEENS COUNTY.

Astoria.

Broadway, s. s., lots Nos. 77, 78, 79 and 80, 50x200... $4,000

Dutch Kills.

Thomson-st., e. s., 250 ft. s. of Jackson-av., 25x100.... $400
7th-av., w. s., 25 ft. s. of Allen-st., 25x100........ 200

Flushing.

Myrtle and Linden avs., lots 91, 92, 93, each 25x100.. $600

Glen Cove.

Highway through Glen Cove, n. s., adjoining Greeman's, 25x100.... $125

Hempstead.

Main South road, s. e. s., adjoining Southard & Story's, 25 acres.... $3,200

Jamaica.

Washington-st., e. s., adjoining Hull's, 48x97...... $1,750
North 1st-st., n. s., lot, 58x150................ 1,700

Little Neck.

Old House Landing road, cor. railroad, 1 acre...... $500

Maspeth.

Hull-av., lots Nos. 27, 28, 13, adjoining Tylee & Miller's, 8 acres.... $4,390

Newtown.

Newtown and Flushing avs., e. s., 13 lots. Maspeth map.... $2,000
Lot No. 143, South Williamsburg map, 25x100.... 110

North Hempstead.

Highway to Manhasset, e. s., 2 lots adjoining Van Pelt's.... $400

Roslyn.

Orchard-st., s. s., 171.10 ft. w. of Albertson-av., 50x143.... $150
Orchard-st., s. s., 221.10 ft. w. of Albertson-av., 46x14?.... 150
Hempstead and Flushing road, n. s., lot adjoining Terry's.... 1,600

Winfield.

Lots Nos. 14, 15, block "O," 25x100.... $250

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Cortlandt.

Westchester-av., s. s., 12 lots at Verplanck, each 25x95.... $3,375
6th-st., w. s., lots Nos 70, 72, block No. 18, at Verplanck, 50x95.... 1,910

Eastchester.

6th-av., w. s., lot No. 514, Mount Vernon, 100x105. $3,000
New-York to White Plains road, w. s., adjoining Catholic Church land, 100x125.... 500

Greenburg.

Main-st., n. s., lot No. 36, Storms' property, 50x150. $500

Morrisania.

Melrose-st., n. s., 115 ft. e. of Terrace-place, 101x115 $1,400
Pontiac and Trenton avs., westerly corner, 50x175. 1,200
5th-st., n. s., 109 ft. east of Railroad-av., 48x140.... 3,500

West Farms.

Valentine and Central avs., s. e. corner, 100x177.... $1,550

Yonkers.

Main and Depot sts., s. w. corner, 50x50.... $5,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Cross-st., 102 ft. w. of Spring-st., 25x100.... $1,500
Goble-st., w. s., 438 ft. s. of Thomas-st., 30x90.... 500
Green-st., s. s., 104 ft. w. of Columbia-st., 22x92.... 7,500
Magazine-st., w. s., 331 ft. s. of Terry-st., 50x99.... 1,400
Railroad-av. and East Kinney-st., s. e. corner, 100x103.... 7,000
Silk-st., Richard Miller's property, 20x54.... 1,400
Waverley-place, s. s., 50 ft. w. of Quitman-st., 25x102.... 1,000
Waverley-place, s. s., 75 ft. w. of Quitman-st., 25x103.... 1,000

Belleville.

John-st., n. s., indefinite lot, 65x120.... $420

Bloomfield.

Plot of Enos Ward's land, 74x116.... $1,000

Clinton.

New-st., w. s., G. F. Ball's property, 50x126.... $300
Southwest cor. of Wm. Tichenor's land, ¼ acre.... 600

Montclair.

Newark and Pompton road, s. w. s., lot, 26x136.... $2,750
Park-st., Wm. Sigler's property.... 600

Orange.

Burnside-st., n. w. s., 767 ft. n. of Washington-st., 50x130.... $300

Jersey City.

Monmouth-st., e. s., 70.6 ft. n. of South 5th-st., 12x50.... $2,600
Morris-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of Warren-st., 40x100.... 1,500

North Bergen.

Ferry road, s. s., lots Nos. 112 to 115, inclusive, map Guttenberg, each 25x100.... $1,400
Railroad station adjoining I. Lenly's, 412,095 sq. ft.; Woodland, s. s. of above, 4 54-100 acres; Road from Erie R. R. depot, adjoining Smith & Trefs', 1½ acres.... 11,500

Hudson City.

Beacon-av., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Grand-av., 25x100.... $500
Bergen-av., w. s., lot No. 352, map Washington Village Land Association, 25x100.... 3,000
Grand-av. and Elm-st., n. w. cor., 100x100.... 2,550
Grand-av. and Pine-st., s. w. cor., 100x100.... 2,550
Grand-av., e. s., 125 ft. n. of Spruce-st., 25x100.... 600
Grand-av., e. s., 150 ft. n. of Spruce-st., 50x100.... 1,200

Bergen.

Bowden-st., n. s., near Monticello-av., 39.5x100.. $4,250

Harrison.

Hebden-st., s. s., 200 ft. from Belleville road, 25x100.... $300
Hebden-st., s. s., 400 ft. w. of John-st., 25x100.... 300
Morris Railroad-av., n. s., lot No. 10, Dey's map, 25x100.... 300
2d-st., e. s., 260 ft. from line of Jno. Williams' land, 25x100.... 340

Greenville.

Fulton-av., s. s., between Essex-st. and Old Bergen road, 50x100.... $950

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 16, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	26	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	8,869	Malt, bushels	625
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	195	Pork, bbls	100
Cornmeal, bags	4,918	Cut Meats, pkgs	367
Wheat, bushels	....	Lard, pkgs	527
Corn, bushels	46,951	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	741
Rye, bushels	176	Whisky, bbls	299
Oats, bushels	3,795	Petroleum, bbls	2,230

ASHES—Continue in moderate request at $7 75@$7 87 for Pots, and $8 87 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs. Stock, 1,019 bbls.

COFFEE—Desirable lots, especially of Rio, have been salable and buoyant. Other kinds dull. We quote: Java, 21c.@24c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@18c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@17c.; Rio, 7½c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—The market has shown much less animation to-day, and as many speculative holders have been anxious to realize, prices have yielded a fraction, closing heavily and irregularly. Sales 6,771 bales, including 2,059 bales to spinners, 1,828 bales to speculators, 161 bales to shippers and 2,723 bales in transit; also, 800 bales on private terms. The week's business Messrs. CORNWALL & ZERREGA, in their circular of this morning, notice thus: "We have to report for the week an active and excited market, closing firm at an advance of 1½c. ⅌ lb. on the closing quotations of last week. The business has been largely speculative, and sales for the week are as follows: For spinning, 8,659 bales; for speculation, 22,709 bales; for export, 2,761 bales, and in transit, 14,319 bales. Total sales, 48,448 bales. Sales of average Middlings are reported as follows: For January, 500 bales at 28½c., and 100 bales each, for March and April, on private terms. Sales of average Low Cottons are reported as follows: for January, 800 bales at 27½c.; for February, 200 bales at 27c., 100 at 27½c., 400 at 27½c. and 100 at 28½c.; for March, 100 at 27c., 100 at 27½c., 250 at 28c. and 100 at 28½c. Also 1,400 bales on private terms. There is a fair supply of Cotton on the market and most receivers are willing to take advantage of present high prices. The exports from this port for the week have been: To Liverpool, 6,330 bales; to Bremen, 1,030 bales; to Havre, 241 bales; to Hamburg, 579 bales; to Rotterdam, 192 bales; total, 8,772 bales. The exports from all ports for the week have been: To Liverpool, 26,627 bales; to the Continent, 13,561 bales; total, 40,188 bales. The Dry Goods market more active with improved prices."

Closing Prices of Cotton to-day.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary, ⅌ lb	27	27½	27½	27½
Good Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	28	28½	28½	28½
Low Middling, ⅌ lb.	29	29½	29½	29½
Middling, ⅌ lb	29½	29½	30	30

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	25,514
Receipts last week	21,712
Receipts preceding week	20,330
Receipts since Jan. 1	43,268
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	342,655
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,691
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,320
Exports since Tuesday	3,177
Exports since Jan. 1	16,340
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	206,289
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,551
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,852
Estimated stock on hand here	37,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts, from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	1,234,000
Receipts, same time in 1867	1,097,500
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865 to Sept. 1, 1867	4,522,988
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	609,000
Exports, same time last year	563,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	307,000
Estimated stock, same time last year	246,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,298
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very moderate request at irregular prices. Sales have been reported of 8,000 bbls., in lots, including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 70@$6 25; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $6 65@$7 25; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $7 25@$7 75, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 75@$7 25 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 70@$6 25
Extra State	6 65@ 7 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 35@11 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 75@ 7 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 25@11 25
Extra Genesee	7 75@11 25
Common to Fancy Extra Missouri	8 85@13 50

Southern Flour continues inactive and heavy: sales have been reported since our last of 300 bbls., at $6 45@$7 10 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $7 10@$14 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ⅌ bbl. California Flour is in light demand at $5@$8 75, as extremes, for very poor to choice old, and $9@$11 25 for new extras, ⅌ 196 lbs.; sales of 400 sacks. Rye Flour is dull and weak in price at $5 25@$7 75 for very inferior to choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales 270 bbls. Corn Meal is less active at $4 25@$5 25 for Western; $4 70@$4 85 for Jersey; and $5 25 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 350 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is in more request at $3 70@$4 40 ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN.—Wheat has been comparatively neglected to-day, and prices have exhibited less firmness. Sales have been reported since our last of 30,000 bushels, including No. 2 Spring at $1 57@$1 60, in store and delivered; and White California at $2 10@$2 15 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in moderate demand at a shade stronger prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 59,000 bushels, at 93c.@96c., chiefly at 94c.@95c. for New Mixed Western; $1 06@$1 11 (nominally) for Old Mixed Western, in store and delivered, and 90c.@$1 for New White and Yellow, according to quality and condition, ⅌ bushel. Rye is inactive at $1 50@$1 52 for Western; sales 2,700 bushels. Barley has been in moderate request at a shade firmer rates; sales 26,500 bushels, at $2 15@$2 16 for Canada West, ⅌ bushel. Barley Malt continues inactive at $2 10@$2 15 ⅌ bushel. Oats have been very quiet and rather heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,000 bushels Western at 76½c.@76½c., in store, 77c. from depot, and 78c., afloat, ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale continues in demand at 80c.@90c. for shipping, and $1@$1 25 for poor to choice, for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw is salable at $1@$1 25 for short and long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in very moderate request, including American at 6c.@15c. for new, and 5c.@8c. for old, ⅌ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to prime, 8c.@10c.; New-York State, choice to fancy, 12c.@15c.; Eastern, common to prime, 6c.@8c.; Eastern, choice to fancy, 10c.@12c.; Wisconsin, common to prime, 8c.@10c.; Wisconsin, choice to fancy, 12c.@15c.; Michigan, 8c.@12c.; Yearlings, all grades, 5c.@8c. ⅌ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 7,663 Hides; sales, 60,600 Hides and 400 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. DAY & Co., 1,100 Dry Buenos Ayres, 30 lbs., 21c., gold, usual selection; 1,400 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22½ lbs., private terms; 6,400 Dry Buenos Ayres, to arrive, 22½ lbs., 23c., gold, usual selection; 4,600 Dry Corrientes, 22@22½ lbs., 20½c.@20½c., gold, usual selection; 16,400 Dry Montevideo, to arrive, 20½@22 lbs., 22½c.@22½c., gold, usual selection; 1,200 Dry Montevideo, 22½ lbs., 22½c., gold, usual selection; 6,500 Dry California, to arrive, 23½ lbs., 21½c., gold, usual selection; 3,000 Dry Matamoras, 25 lbs., private terms; 7,500 Dry Texas, part to arrive, 20@25 lbs., private terms; 1,500 Dry Texas Kips, 11@12 lbs., private terms; 800 Dry Curacao, 20 lbs., 16½c., gold, as they run; 600 Dry West India, 18 lbs., private terms; 2,600 Wet Salted Rio Grande, to arrive, 42@46 lbs., 12½c.@12½c., gold, usual selection; 1,500 Wet Salted Rio Grande, to arrive from Europe, 35@38 lbs., 12½c.@13c., gold; 500 Wet Salted Texas, 50 lbs., part 12½c., currency; 5,000 City Slaughters, 70@80 lbs., part 12c., currency; 350 bales Calcutta Cows, 9@10 lbs., 16c.@16½c., gold; 50 bales Calcutta Buffaloes, 21 lbs., 14½c., gold. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 19,000, (same time last year, 152,000—year before, 25,400,) as follows: 14,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and Corrientes, 5,000 Dry Texas.

LEATHER—Sole has been quiet since our last. The main inquiry has been for Oak Tannages. Prices have varied little. The week's receipts have been about 46,000 sides. We quote Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Middle, 33c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Light Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, Good, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 28½c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 28½c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 27c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 26½c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 28c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, Good Middle, 28c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 25c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, Damaged, all weights, 24½c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, Poor, all weights, 20½c.@22½c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Middle, 38c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues in demand, including Porto Rico at 42c.@60c.; Cuba at 30c.@46c.; New-Orleans at 70c.@80c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been less sought after, including Spirits Turpentine at 52c.@53½c. ⅌ gallon; Crude at $4 25@$4 50; Resin at $2 50@$8 50 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 50@$3 50; Pitch at $3 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been in moderate request, including Crude Whale at 85c.@$1; Bleached Whale at $1 12@$1 15; Crude Sperm at $1 75; Unbleached Sperm at $1 95@$2; Lard Oil at $1 45@$1 65; Red Oil at 87c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at 96c.@$1; Olive, $2 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in less demand at 20c.@21c. for Crude in bulk; 24c.@25c. for Crude in bbls., and 32½c.@36c. for Refined in bond, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been neglected and quoted altogether nominal in price, in a wholesale way. Sales have been reported since our last of 500 bbls., in lots, at $29@$29 12 for New Mess; $28 25@$28 50 for Old Mess; $27 25@$28 75 for Prime Mess; $28 75@$29 for Thin Mess; $23 50@$25 25 for Prime and Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. Dressed Hogs have been in light demand and heavy in price at 13½c.@13½c. for Western, and 14c.@14½c. for City ⅌ lb. Cut Meats continue in request and firm. Sales equal to 225 packages, at 14c.@17c. for Dry Salted and Pickled Hams; 12c.@12½c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon has been in limited request and heavy. Sales equal to 120 boxes, including Cumberlands, part at 14½c., Long Clear at 16c., and Short Rib at 16c. ⅌ lb. Lard is quiet and lower. Sales have been reported since our last of 600 tierces and bbls. at 17½c.@19c. for Poor to Choice, chiefly at @18½c. for City, and 18½c.@18½c. for good to choice Western Steam, ⅌ lb. Also, 750 tcs. prime Steam, February and March delivery, sellers' options, at 18½c. ⅌ lb. Beef is in request at $13@$16 50 for Plain Mess, $13@$19 50 for Extra Mess, and $9@$12 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 145 bbls. Tierce Beef is moderately active, including New Prime Mess at $27@$31, and Indian Mess at $30@$36 ⅌ tierce; sales 280 tierces. Beef Hams rule quiet, at $30@$34 ⅌ bbl.; sales 115 bbls. Butter and Cheese continue salable and steady. We quote:

BUTTER.

Chemung Sussex and Orange County dairies firkins, ⅌ lb	43	@45
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb	42	@44
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins ⅌ lb	41	@43
Catteraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb	40	@42
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb	38	@40
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ⅌ lb	45	@47
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ⅌ lb	41	@43
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ⅌ lb	41	@43
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ⅌ lb	38	@40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb	38	@40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ⅌ lb	35	@37
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb	33	@36
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb	32	@35
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ⅌ lb	26	@30
Common Western, ⅌ lb	25	@27

CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ⅌ lb	19½	@20
Factory dairies, fair quality, ⅌ lb	17	@19
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ⅌ lb	18	@19
Farm dairies, fair to good	16	@17
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	9	@13

SKINS—The high prices claimed by holders check transactions. We quote: Honduras Deer, 48c.@49c.; Nicaragua, 42c.@45c.; Bolivar, 33c.@34c.; Sisal, 50c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@53c.; Central American, 50c.@52c.; Puerto Cabello, 37½c.@42c.; Para, 48c.@50c., gold, ⅌ lb.; Tampico Goat, 52½c.@57½c.; Matamoros, 50c.@55c.; Vera Cruz, 52½c., gold, ⅌ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 40c.@50c., currency; Payta, 47½c.@50c., currency; Curacoa, 42½c.@50c., currency; Cape, 47½c.@50c., currency; Madras, 50c.@60c., each.

SUGARS—Have been quoted steady, on a lighter business. Sales have been reported since our last of 510 hhds. New-Orleans, Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@13½c., and 190 boxes Havana, part at 11c.@12½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars are in limited demand and weak in price at 13½c.@15½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 123,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@12½c., chiefly at 12½c.@12½c. for prime; also 45,000 lbs. Stearine at 16½c.@17½c., and 33,000 lbs. Grease at 11½c.@13½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been inactive to-day at from $1 03@$1 05, as extremes, ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 500 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 1s. 9d. ⅌ bbl., and 30,000 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 7¼d.@8d. ⅌ bushel. For Belfast, a vessel with 1,500 quarters Corn, at 6s. 3d. ⅌ quarter. Market rather firmer, with 541 vessels of all classes in port.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 18, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LA PERICHOLE. Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Rose, Mlle. Tholer, M. Aujac, M. Leduc, M. Edgard, M. Guidon, M. Hamilton, and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
MONEY. Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Fisher, Matthews, Polk, Ringgold, Rockwell, Browne, Milton, Melton, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Mestayer, Mrs. Sedley Browne.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon—DRAMA and FARCE. Evening—ERNANI and IXION. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
SPANISH REVOLUTION, LOVE IN A TUB, and JACK ROBINSON AND MONKEY. By a powerful cast.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
L'ŒIL CREVE. Characters by Mme. Rose-Bell, Mlle. Desclauzas. Messrs. Carrier, Gabel, Beckers, Geno, Petit, and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT. Characters by Miss Louisa Moore, Miss Edith Challis, Messrs. Rankin, Vane, Ryan, Coleman and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE EMERALD RING. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. B. Williams.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
GRAND COMBINATION OF MUSIC, PLAYS, ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES AND PANTOMIME.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
GENEVIEVE DE BRYANT, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BONE SQUASH DIABOLO, NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
GRAND CONCERT. Artists: Mrs. Mozart, Miss Matilda Toedt, Messrs. Geo. Simpson, Mauco, Lewis and others.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Paris Peace Conference has closed its sessions. It recommends Greece to yield the point regarding Crete in accordance with the Sultan's ultimatum, and to submit to the decision of the Courts the case of the Turkish Admiral and the Greek steamer *Enosis*. The last point of the ultimatum regarding international law is to be withdrawn by Turkey. Intelligence from Athens indicates that Greece is actively preparing for war.

Trouble has broken out on the frontier of Asiatic Turkey between the Persians and the Turks. In consequence the Turkish Ambassador has withdrawn from Teheran, and Persia is massing troops on the border.

There have been more riots in various parts of Italy, occasioned by the attempts of the authorities to collect the odious mill tax. The military have been called out, and many rioters killed. The country, at the last accounts, however, was tranquil.

Mr. CHARLES DICKENS published a card in the London papers of yesterday, stating that the widow of his brother was never in Chicago, but is now alive and well in England.

GENERAL.

A Convention of the Superintendents of the leading railroads in the South has just been held in New-Orleans. Mutual arrangements were made whereby speed will be increased and the cost diminished alike for shippers of freight and those who travel. The railroads represented in the Convention were the Mobile and Ohio, Memphis and Ohio, Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mississippi and Tennessee, and New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroads.

The Militia bill just passed by the Legislature of Tennessee gives the Governor arbitrary power to call out any force of the militia at his will, and to declare martial law wherever he pleases in the State. A dispatch says that the Governor will certainly act at once, and many days will not elapse before black and white militia will be placed in the field. The Kuklux outrages still continue in various portions of the State.

Gen. SHERMAN telegraphed to headquarters at Washington, on Saturday, the latest report from Gen. SHERIDAN of the progress of the war in the Indian territory. This is an important document. It states that the destruction of the Comanche village by Col. EVANS' command, on Christmas Day, was the final blow to the backbone of the rebellion. A delegation of the chief fighting men of the Arrapahoes and Cheyennes came to Fort Cobb at midnight on the 31st, and begged for peace and for permission for their people to come in. They reported the tribes in mourning for their losses, their people starving, their dogs eaten up and no buffalo, and all ready to surrender unconditionally. Gen. SHERIDAN denies the statement made by the Indian Agents that Black Kettle's band were on their reservation at the time they were attacked.

The State Temperance Convention will be held in Rochester on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. On the evening of the first day (to-morrow) there will be an address of welcome by JAMES B. HAYES, response by Hon. BENJAMIN JOY, of Penn Yan, and another address by Rev. Dr. LORE, of Auburn. And on Wednesday evening there will be an address by Rev. B. I. IVES, of Auburn. The Good Templars are expected to attend to-morrow evening's meeting in full regalia.

Many of the tax-payers of Columbia and Charleston, S. C., have taken measures to test the legality of the assumption by the State of the payment of the bills of the bank of the State, and to prevent the issue of bonds for their redemption. They dispute the validity of the act authorizing Gov. SCOTT to issue bonds of the State upon the surrender of the bills.

The Republican legislative caucus at Albany to nominate a United States Senator, held Saturday evening, was attended by a large crowd, including the Republican members of both Houses. On the second ballot REUBEN E. FENTON was declared the nominee, he receiving 52 and E. D. MORGAN 40. The result of the first ballot was not announced, but it is stated that it stood: For FENTON, 50; and for MORGAN, 42. The nomination of Gov. FENTON was made unanimous.

The Detroit *Post* says that the small-pox is now very prevalent and very virulent in the Western cities. A hundred deaths a day have been reported in Cincinnati; it is declared to be an epidemic in St. Louis; it is scourging Chicago, though nothing is said about it in the newspapers; and in Milwaukee the public schools and the rink have been closed in consequence, and the shutting up of the theatres, concert saloons, and other places where people most do congregate, has been discussed.

Several members of the Maine Legislature, who supported Mr. MORRILL in the late caucus for United States Senator, have published a card, in which they say that, according to all precedent, Mr. HAMLIN was nominated, and that they will support him at the coming election. There were seventy-five votes cast for Mr. HAMLIN, seventy-four for Mr. MORRILL, and one was blank.

Dr. W. H. M. HOWARD, of West Fairlee, Vt., while on his way home from New-York, was robbed by pickpockets, in the New-Haven depot, on Friday night, of large sums of money. He had with him when he started from New-York nearly $50,000 in bonds and greenbacks. These he had stowed away in pocket-books which he carried in the breast pockets of his coats. The thieves jostled against him while he was getting into the cars, and, as was afterward discovered, cut his pockets partially out. They succeeded in getting two pocket-books, one containing $14,000 in Government bonds, and the other $8,500 in greenbacks. The book which they did not manage to get hold of contained $10,500 in greenbacks.

MICHAEL MCDONALD, *alias* Andrew D. Stanley, the "confidence man," who defrauded the Hartford (Conn.) Trust Company, a little over a month ago, out of $4,000, has been arrested at his father's house in La Cheine, Canada.

Gen. SIBLEY has just returned to Savannah from another visit to the Ogeechee. He reports all quiet, and that the remainder of the negroes for whose arrest warrants have been issued have disappeared from the neighborhood, and that no further arrests have been made.

Several days ago, the People's National Bank, in Pittsburg, Penn., was robbed of $12,000 by some adroit and daring thief, who abstracted a small tin box containing the amount from the safe. The affair has been kept quiet, in the hope that some clue might be obtained to the perpetrator; but, although the officers of the bank have been making every exertion to ferret out the thief, and have had the assistance of experienced detectives, nothing satisfactory has as yet been discovered.

The annual report of the Registrar of Vital Statistics shows that during the year, ending on the 1st of October, 25,459 deaths occurred in this City and 9,015 in Brooklyn. These figures show a slight increase over those of the previous year.

The members of the "Morning Star" Sunday School, who for some time past have met in one of the halls of Pike's Opera House, yesterday found the doors of the hall closed against them, by order of the proprietor of the building.

Cotton was less active and cheaper on Saturday. Breadstuffs were moderately dealt in; Corn was stronger in price. Provisions quiet; Lard and Hogs lower. Groceries in less demand. Moderate freight engagements were reported, with 541 vessels of all classes in port.

The Government and the Telegraph—An Unjust and Foolish Project.

When the Telegraph was invented and the attempt made to bring it into use in this country, it was offered to the Government for $100,000. The Government had no faith in it, and refused to buy it. It thus became a matter of necessity for Prof. MORSE, in order to avail himself of his own invention, to dispose of it to private individuals. He enlisted a few men of foresight and enterprise in the matter,—private companies were formed of men who put their money into it, the telegraph became more and more popular and useful, until now a very great number of our people have invested their property in it, just as they would have done in railroads, in steamboats or in anything else which promised in return a fair rate of profit.

And *now*, after its success has been demonstrated at private expense, and after millions of dollars have been invested in it by our people, when it has become an essential instrument in carrying on the business and correspondence of the world, Congress is urged to make it a Government affair and to go into the business of telegraphing in competition with the private companies who are already engaged in it, and for the avowed purpose of underbidding and breaking them down.

This seems to us a dishonest and outrageous proposition. It is so grossly unjust to the parties already engaged in the business, and in such flagrant violation of private rights that Congress ought not to listen to it for a moment. Our Government might just as well go into any other business, for the purpose of breaking down private enterprise, as into this. It might just as fairly build and run a line of steamers to convey the mails across the Atlantic, in competition with the lines already established, as to build, equip and operate lines of telegraph for a kindred purpose. It might as well build and run, at the Government expense, a railroad from New-York to Boston or to Buffalo, as a telegraph line from New-York to Washington. Yet the proposal to do either of those things would be universally denounced and scouted as an outrageous invasion of private rights, and a flagrant assault on private interests.

The sole plea urged in excuse for such a proceeding is the utility of *reducing the cost* of telegraphing to those who wish to use it. That is an important object doubtless. It is desirable to have cheap telegraphing,—but it is also very desirable to have a great many other things cheap. Cheap food and cheap clothing,—cheap bread and cheap shoes, cheap books and cheap houses are very important things, and the need of them is much more widely and sharply felt than is the need of cheap telegraphing. But, so far as we are aware, the Government has not felt impelled to go into the manufacture of any of these articles in order to make them cheap.

There are a good many things which are conceded to be desirable, but which the Government does not feel bound or at liberty to furnish. The functions of Government are of a different sort, and lie in a different direction. It has always been held in this country that Governments should interfere with the ordinary business operations and necessities of its citizens just as little as possible,—and never for their injury. Its business is to encourage and protect the developments of private energy and enterprise,—never to make war upon and break them down. And the maxim is just as good in its application to this specific form of private enterprise, as to any other.

The plea is that, because the Government absorbs and carries on the *postal* business, it may and should absorb and carry on the kindred business of telegraphing also. The two kinds of business are so diverse in their principles and modes of working, that the argument is utterly inconclusive. They agree only in this, that their common object is to carry messages,—to convey information. But that, in a still larger sense, is also the business of newspapers. Why, then, should not the Government, in order to make its scheme complete, start newspapers in every considerable town, and thus break down all private rivalry and monopolize the business in its own hands?

We do not believe that the Government could possibly carry on the business of telegraphing as efficiently, as cheaply or as much for the interest and satisfaction of the public as it can be carried on by private enterprise and in business hands. *It would inevitably become a party machine*, just as the Postal business has been and still is: and as it requires special training for its proper performances, the attempt to subordinate the necessity for such training to the necessities of a political party would be fatal to the whole scheme. The work would be badly done, and it would be very dear to the public treasury, however cheap it might be made to appear to those who might use it.

But if Congress is unwise enough to enter upon such an undertaking, let it do so *honestly*. Let it do as Great Britain proposes to do, and as every other nation under the same circumstances has done, *buy the lines* of companies that have put their money into the business, and neither seize them by flagrant robbery nor break them down by an unequal, unfair and unjust competition. There is no public interest which demands any transfer of the business to the Government,—and there is no principle of justice or of honor which would not be outraged by such a change as the one proposed.

The United States Senator.

The contest for United States Senator was ended on Saturday by the nomination of Ex-Gov. FENTON over Ex-Gov. MORGAN. Beyond all doubt he will be elected to-morrow, and then this exciting struggle, the cause of a good deal of angry feeling, will come to a close. Mr. MORGAN will probably retire to private life, and Mr. FENTON represents the State of New-York in the United States Senate, for the next six years.

Gov. FENTON is not, in any sense of the word, a statesman; but he is, in every sense of the word, an adroit, persevering and successful politician. He knows how to enlist other men in his service and attach them to his fortunes. He is quick to discern the drift of public sentiment, and ready always to go with it. He has very considerable skill in administration and seldom makes glaring mistakes, while he never achieves any very striking or brilliant intellectual success. He is a man of fair abilities, pleasing manners, and well skilled, by nature and experience, in political navigation. Without giving the office of Senator any special *éclat*, or winning for the State any fresh distinction in that office, he will be industrious, painstaking and popular.

We have no doubt that he more accurately represents the dominant political sentiment of the Republican Party in the State than his opponent. Although the word "radical" has lost much of its distinctive meaning of late, there is still a marked difference between the Republican sentiment of the country districts and that of this City. The former is more bitter, more extreme, and less tolerant in everything relating to slavery, and the rebellion; and as this distinction has ceased to be of any importance so far as *principles* or measures are concerned, it becomes all the sharper and more marked when *men* are concerned. Mr. MORGAN was through all the early part of his political life, a friend of Gov. SEWARD and Mr. WEED, and adhered to that wing of the party which regarded them as its legitimate and proper leaders; and although he has labored very diligently and zealously to shake off all relics of that early association, and has voted and acted quite uniformly with the more radical element, the result shows that his efforts have not been crowned with complete success. Gov. FENTON has been from the beginning a Radical,—*pure et simple;* and the Republican sentiment of the State is with him. Gov. MORGAN was widely charged, furthermore, with favoring JOHNSON'S policy and being friendly to the objects and aims of the Philadelphia Convention. This, however, we believe to be a mistake. He voted to sustain the first veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill; but after that he voted steadily with Congress and against the President. And at the time of the Philadelphia Convention he retired to Newport and took no part whatever, either in it or in the second Convention which immediately followed.

As we said at the outset of this contest, this State is not in the habit of reëlecting its Senators. The few instances in which it has done so are exceptions to the rule and were caused by exceptional ability and public service on the part of the incumbent. Since Mr. SEWARD'S time no instance of the kind has occurred; nor had there been an instance until his, for some time previous.

Gov. FENTON will have the general sentiment of his party to support him on his entrance into his new office. He will make a fair Senator, and will in all probability, fully meet the expectations of his party friends.

Book-Smuggling—A New Phase of Fraud.

American publishers have so long and meekly borne such epithets as "thieves," "vultures," and "pirates," affixed upon them as a class by their indignantly virtuous British cousins, that they can now hardly be blamed for the temptation to retort upon *some* of their fellow-tradesmen across the water, with the less vigorous, but still unsavory epithet, "smugglers."

The recent wholesale "blockade-running" of English and American books across the Canadian frontier to the Western cities has already been bruited abroad; but, in another column, a correspondent of the TIMES gives the full details of the swindling transaction. The noteworthy points in the affair are that this smuggling of London publications was carried on in the Fall of 1867, and again by wholesale in the Fall of 1868; that the Montreal speculator engaged in it, one SHAW, openly announced his purpose, when he bought his invoices in London; that, though his personal responsibility was known to be very limited, he nevertheless procured, chiefly on credit, more than £10,000 sterling worth of books, and that, too, not from obscure adventurers, but from such well-known houses as BELL & DALDY, ROUTLEDGE & SONS, STRAHAN & Co., and W. & R. CHAMBERS; and that nearly every box of these blockade-running books contained even some well-known American copyright works—such as *Webster's Quarto Dictionary*, and the works of LONGFELLOW, EMERSON, and BANCROFT.

Of course, our Custom-house officers at Port Huron, Michigan, where the goods were smuggled across, were remiss; for they not only passed the reprints of American books without examination, but they accepted SHAW'S own valuation of his boxes, which was just *one-twelfth* of the London prices, and on this twelfth he paid duties. The cunning Montreal book-auctioneer had selected Nov. 3 as the day of their arrival at Port Huron—and, of course, our Custom-house officials there were mostly too busy in settling the politics of the country to attend to professional duties. Forwarded to Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Milwaukee and elsewhere, these books, (worth nearly $100,000 in currency,) were promptly put up at auction; but the consequent glut of the market, together with the appearance of American copyrighted books in the lots, attracted the attention of our publishers, and detection and seizure followed.

All this business has, we say, a very ugly look for the publishers connected with it. Many London publishers, no doubt *most* of them, would not stoop to engage in it, and some of them, who were applied to, refused to have anything to do with SHAW. Probably even those who are now implicated will maintain their ignorance of his transactions, claiming that they were duped by him, and that at most their fault is in the carelessness of salesmen. But, at best, the whole burden of proof lies on them; and, to clear their business characters, they must bring forward positive proofs of their honesty of intent and perfect integrity in what is a very shabby and disgraceful piece of business.

The Revolution in Japan—Removal of the Capital.

The latest arrival from Japan brings us two very gratifying items of intelligence—the restoration of peace, and the removal of the imperial capital to Yeddo. Both are of special interest to us, as we are more concerned than any other nation in the commerce of those islands, and near enough for the moves occasioned by their earthquakes to reach our shores in sixteen hours.

For years past, our trade, which opened with such golden promise, has been crippled and stunted by intestine commotions, culminating at last in the the civil war between the Northern and Southern Daimios. This was happily concluded by the signature of articles of peace on the 6th of November; and the final adjustment, with the particulars of which we are not yet acquainted, seems to have been characterized by a spirit of humanity quite unusual among Oriental nations. The vanquished chief was not put to death, but assigned a small principality and sent into comparative retirement—treated, in fact, rather better than we have treated Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS. And his followers, instead of being butchered, as was once the fashion, have been allowed to follow their master to his new estates.

The war-cloud has thus lifted its disastrous pall, and the rising sun, the felicitous symbol of the national banner, again shines in the midst of an unclouded firmament. Commerce may be expected to revive, and, instead of a trifling trade in trinkets, the export of teas and silks may reach an enormous figure. In the supply of these great staples, Japan is capable of becoming a formidable rival to China, and it is far from certain that the difference of from seven to ten days in the length of the voyage may not ultimately turn the scale in her favor.

Nor is the situation of the Japanese capital a matter of indifference. It is something for us to know that the Straits of Uraga, which face our Golden Gate, will again become the thoroughfare of an active trade, and that the great city of which they form the entrepôt is destined to become greater than it has ever been.

Abandoned not long ago by the Tycoon, who was compelled to abdicate, a large portion of it reduced to ashes in the conflicts which preceded that event, and still further ruined by the exodus of nobility that followed it, it appeared not unlikely that Yeddo was about to be wiped from the map of the world—at least that it would no longer stand prominent among the world's great capitals. But the last mail brings us the welcome news that its waste places are being rebuilt, its bazaars filled with merchandise, and its lately desolate streets thronged once more with a busy population. The Daimios are returning to their forsaken palaces, and with them that wealth and splendor which made Yeddo the pride of the Empire. Nor is this all. Yeddo is to inherit the glories of Kioto, and be advanced to the full honors of an imperial capital.

But has it not always been an imperial capital? Was it not at the gates of Yeddo that PERRY whispered the "open sesame" which first drew the Japanese from their long seclusion? Was it not in Yeddo that HARRIS, by the mere prestige of the American name, though unsupported by a single armed vessel, succeeded in negotiating the liberal treaty that regulates our present intercourse? And was it not in Yeddo that Ministers of foreign Powers were accustomed to have audience with the Sovereign?

True, but the potentate who resided there was not the Emperor for all that. He wielded the power of the Empire; he was able to "bind his Princes at pleasure," and to pledge the Government for the fulfilment of his obligations. Hence all the treaties ratified by the Tycoon are binding on the supreme authority, by whomsoever it may be exercised. Still he had an acknowledged superior, and when foreign nations learned the fact,—when they became aware, that in the interior of the islands there existed a more splendid Court than that of the Tycoon, and a more august Sovereign, they began to have some misgivings, lest their envoys had made their *salāms* to the wrong person, and to fear that things would not be settled on a sure basis, until they could have access to the Mikado. It was with this feeling that Sir HENRY PARKES, something more than a year ago, at the expense of no little peril, penetrated to the Court of the Grand Suzerain. Now, however, by a most remarkable turn in the wheel of fortune, the Tycoon has vanished from the arena, and the Mikado coming from the interior to the sea-coast has established his Court at Yeddo.

This closes a long cycle in Japanese history, and offers a good opportunity for studying the nature of that mysterious duality in the Japanese Government which has proved a puzzle to outside spectators. Now that it exists no longer, we shall perhaps find it less difficult to comprehend.

The Siogoon or Tycoon and the Dairi or Mikado have always been known as the supreme rulers of the Japanese people—the one on the sea-board, the other in the interior; the former wielding the military power, and the latter invested with the honors of a semi-divinity. But what were their relations to each other? Were they like the two Kings of ancient Sparta, coördinate in all respects? Or like the two Kings of Siam, brothers by birth, and distinguished by seniority? Or like the two Empresses, who at present exercise a joint regency in China?

In the absence of any distinct notion on the subject, the Western public hit on the blundering device of calling one of these potentates the spiritual, and the other the temporal Emperor. That one swayed the actual power, while the other was the object of special veneration, afforded a plausible ground for this distinction; but nothing could be farther from the truth.

The relation of the Siogoon to the Mikado was, indeed, something analagous to that of VICTOR EMMANUEL to the Pope—the Mikado being equally tenacious of his temporal sovereignty, and, as we have just seen, rather more successful in asserting it. But it is not in Italy, nor yet in Lacedemon, Siam or China, but in France, that we are to look for the exact analogue of the two-headed sovereignty of Japan.

The Merovingian Kings having become depraved and effeminate, in A. D. 687, PEPIN D'HERISTEL was created Mayor of the Palace, "a noble chosen by the nobles, to be the guide and controller of the Sovereign—the leader of the armies in war and President of the Council in peace." The shadow of royalty was all that was left to his feeble master, who was succeeded in the throne by an equally degenerate progeny, while the children of PEPIN for more than half a century exercised the whole power of the State under the humble title of Mayor of the Palace.

So in Japan, in 1185, GORITOMO, the Kubosama, or leader of the armies, succeeded in getting the upper hand of the Mikado, fixed his residence at Yeddo, and compelled the nobles to locate their families there as pledges of allegiance. But the old dynasty was too deeply seated in the respect of the people to admit of its subversion. Surrounding the titular Sovereign with empty state, like that of the Great Mogul under British rule in Delhi, he transmitted the sceptre to a line of successors that has lasted through more than sixteen hundred years.

Through all this time, the Tycoons have treated the Mikado with scrupulous ceremony; professing themselves vassals, paying an annual visit of homage to their nominal chief, and wearing with real or affected pride the titles and decorations bestowed by that powerless shadow of the ancient monarchy.

That shadow has now suddenly become a substance, and the vanishing quantity is integrated to its full value. The usurping vassal has fallen, and the Mikado enters on a new career without a rival. He traces his pedigree back to SINMU, B. C. 660, and his dynasty is, therefore, the oldest in the world. His title of *Tien-hwang*, or, as the Japanese pronounce it, *Ten-o*, "Celestial Sovereign," indicates that his authority rests on the religious veneration of his people, as a theocratic ruler; and to this fact it is due that it was not entirely extinguished even by a successful usurpation. The Siogoon or Tycoon, on the contrary, owed his power, as his name indicates, like the *imperatór* of the Roman armies, to the acclaim of a victorious soldiery.

Now that the supreme power and the most exalted dignity are united in one person, and that person has fixed his abode at Yeddo, where he will come in contact with the civilization of Christendom, we may regard the present as the beginning of a new era for Japan.

The iron-clad *Stonewall*, so long withheld from the contending factions, will now be delivered to the rightful Sovereign and help to maintain his power. Supported by the countenance of foreign nations, he will be able to abridge the power of the feudal lords, and, by wise statesmanship, to erect out of those disjointed principalities a powerful monarchy—the Britain of the North Pacific.

The Dismemberment of Utah—A Blow at Brigham Young.

The new House bill to diminish the Territory of Utah is the most vigorous attempt yet made to solve the Mormon problem. As Mr. WASHBURNE said, it is a bill to "dismember Utah." It slashes into the Territory on all sides—a huge slice here for Colorado, a slice there for Nevada, a slice yonder for Montana and a slice for Wyoming. It is, in fact, a general onslaught upon the territorial expanse of Utah; and whatever contiguous State or Territory may ask to "cut me a cantle off" from BRIGHAM YOUNG'S domains, shall have it straightway done.

As a piece of domestic legislation, therefore, this bill of the Committee on Territories is of the highest importance. It will not of itself solve the Mormon problem, but it will march toward the solution; and keen as is the thrust it gives to Mormondom in general, it pierces deeper yet the personal pride and ambitious hope of BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Far more than a fanatic, far more than the head of a new religious sect, or even of an universal Church, BRIGHAM YOUNG is now, as he has for eight-and-thirty years aimed to be, the *head of a State*. He is, and is proud to feel himself, less the leader of a sect than of a people. He calls himself not preacher or prophet, but *President*. We never shall rightly understand Mormonism, still less understand the character of BRIGHAM YOUNG, till we appreciate to the full his claim and his aspiration to the *rôle* of *empire-founder*. In that lies the secret of his sturdy devotion to building up Utah, making the very wilderness to "blossom like the rose."

His hydra-headed proselyting machinery; his missions all over the world—in Great Britain, Sweden, Russia, Denmark, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, in the Sandwich Islands, in Australia, at the Cape of Good Hope, in the East Indies, in New-Zealand itself; his European system of "conferences" and "districts of conferences," and "branches" and "districts of branches," working as accurately as any direct political government; his home organization of "quorums of the seventies," and quorums of the elders, the priests, the teachers and the deacons; his well-trained and closely-governed "commonwealth" in Utah—all these tend to one end, namely, the perfecting of a grander State of the future, ruled by him or his successor. And hence, one of the Mormon elders has publicly declared that "nowhere can the Mormon movement be so well understood as in its foreign missions. In working out the problem of these, you have the sum of the whole. It is out of them that the Utah community has grown; for, even after its members emigrate thither, they are but so many organisms of missions brought together into geographical unity; nothing has changed but territory." And, he adds: "They are all *one great commonwealth*, though scattered throughout the whole earth. and BRIGHAM is as much their *temporal and spiritual* ruler in foreign missions as he is at home."

What is it, then, that Mr. ASHLEY'S bill does for BRIGHAM YOUNG'S projects? It seizes on the *lands*, whither he had designed sooner or later to transport millions of his followers for settlement. In his imagination, he has seen Utah a compact, thickly-settled State, amply able to demand admission, if he likes, to the American Union. He has come to regard its hills and valleys as his own, or those of "the Church." He has already brought tens of thousands of settlers to Utah; but with one expression of will he could add probably a quarter of a million to its population within a year, having both the "spiritual authority" to collect his Church throughout the world, and the ready-money to bring them thither.

Upon these very lnads which he has designed to be tenanted or owned in future by his own Church, Congress is now preparing to make inroads. Mr. ASHLEY'S bill, it is true, does not interfere with the settled portions of Utah; but its main object, as declared by that gentleman, is to so give away its unsettled territory, "that there would not remain enough in Utah to make a State." He even announced that "he originally drew up the bill to blot out Utah," but yielded to the Committee, who thought "the Mormons should not be disturbed where they are." Polygamy is thus treated like the doomed wild beast,—not, indeed, attacked in his lair, but surrounded with a fatal circle of fire.

That BRIGHAM YOUNG has foreseen the possible necessity of giving up, one day, his pretensions to ruling his "commonwealth," his "empire," as an independent political body, is clear. That he has inwardly solved the question soon to be forced upon him by resolving to make Utah a State of the Union, if possible, may be surmised; for no one knows better than he that it is that or ruin for him and his life-long work. He must either mount on the wave of Western progress, or be swamped in it. Nor should we be surprised to learn that, if it came to the worst, he would give up the distinctive features of Mormondom, including polygamy itself, rather than lose all his power. But this new demonstration must alarm him. It is not only a crusade against Mormondom, for that he might have endured, but a direct thrust at his State-founding schemes. The dream of many of his people (perhaps it has been his own) is that BRIGHAM YOUNG will one day be President of a domain as broad as the continent. What will they, what will he, now think, to find the chief part of Utah parcelled away to other Territories, and the remnant that is left "not even enough to make a State?"

State Aid to Charities.

Mr. ALLEN, the State Comptroller, in his recent Report makes some very proper remarks on the indiscriminate aid extended to all kinds of charities by the Legislature of our State. Our readers will remember that long list of sectarian and church schools—mostly Roman Catholic—for which the Legislative Supply bill last winter had appropriated such ample donations. The general outcry raised by the whole community induced changes in the bill, and the result obtained was a reasonable one: a certain sum being divided among all the charity day-schools of the State on a fixed ratio of attendance and on certain strict conditions.

Each Winter the Legislature is pressed with large numbers of similar applications, until many of our most thoughtful citizens begin to take ground against any and all aid by the Legislature to public or private charities.

On the other hand, certain members of this body are disposed to assist every charitable society which can by any possibility help their political influence..

The net result is, on the whole, unfavorable to Protestant charities, probably for the reason that members who represent Roman Catholic constituencies, are much more earnest for their own charities than Protestants for theirs, so that the proportion of appropriations, both from the City and State, to the former, are much larger than for the latter, if their relative number be considered.

It seems important, then, that some definite principles should be laid down in regard to State or City aid to charities, so that members may decide on claims presented without reference to sectarian feeling or private sympathy.

We say, then, in the first place, *no aid should be given by City or State to church or sectarian schools.* This country has fairly demonstrated the position that religion and religious instruction flourish better entirely separated from the State. Moreover, the Legislature has no interest that a child should be a Presbyterian, or Methodist or Roman Catholic. Its only care is that each child should become a good citizen. Even further, we may say that the State has an objection to putting education under priestcraft—whether it be the priestcraft of Presbyterians or Jesuits. It should have nothing to do with religious schools as such.

But the question will arise—what is a religious school? We reply, that of necessity any "church school" must be such, or school where a creed is a prominent branch of instruction, or which is confined to a single sect—as, for instance, an Episcopal or Roman Catholic school.

If, on the other hand, children of various religious beliefs attend and are not interfered with in their creed, and the main instruction is intellectual and moral—the manifest object being to make the pupils not better sectarians, but better citizens—then the school comes under other public and general institutions which may fairly claim State aid.

Again, no private or individual charity should receive State aid.

If a man chooses to open a soup-kitchen or an alms-house, or dispensary, he has no claim on public assistance, until at least the enterprise has become established and is put under a responsible incorporated body. The Courts, we believe, have decided that even a large bequest for charities placed in the hands of an individual trustee, is not valid.

A charity, however, may to a certain extent be religious, and have a valid claim to State aid. We will suppose that a certain sect, such as the Episcopalians or Romanists, undertake to gather out of the streets the utterly vagabond and orphan children, and to place them in asylums, and ultimately train them to be good citizens, under their own religious forms. The State is the ultimate source of authority, whereby such charities can be incorporated, and it has an equal power, having founded, to aid in their support. Its sole guide is *bonum publicum*—the public welfare. Knowing the almost impossibility of the public authorities providing sufficiently for this class of orphans and *enfans perdus*, and how dangerous they are to the public safety and good order, it has always, both in England and America, adopted the plan of a limited aid to such institutions—the Legislature reasoning that it is better for the public that a little street vagrant should grow up a Romanist or a sectarian than a criminal or pauper. Moreover, our American legislatures have followed the English precedent and experience, that on a broad scale it is much better for the community to have a certain proportion of its charities under private supervision with public support. Public charities, it is notorious, lack enthusiasm, moral influence, economy and close management. On the other hand, private charities are weak, fluctuating, poor, and want steady support and a firm foundation, and are not sufficiently responsible. By a wise combination of both elements, numbers of the best charities of both England and America have the responsibility and firmness of public institutions, and the individual interest and careful management of private charities.

Accordingly all such institutions as houses of refuge, vagrant asylums, newsboys' lodging-houses, and the like, whether Catholic or Protestant, are doing a work of such absolute necessity, which no others can do, that they have a claim on public support, and yet they are of such a nature that they are better managed by depending in part on private contributions and having private trustees. The same is true, though to a less degree, of orphan asylums. If it be objected that the Legislature is thus laying a tax on municipal taxpayers, the reply is that thus far the whole theory of municipal government throughout the State recognizes the right in the Legislature for great public objects, such as turnpikes, railroads, schools, police and charities, of compelling the indifferent or selfish citizens to aid in their support or foundation. In regard to charities which diminish crime and pauperism, there is a peculiar appropriateness that the wealthiest citizens, who are, as a general thing, the most selfish, should be *forced* to care for the community in the proportion of their material interests. And, in all probability, no tax that they pay is returned with such interest to them.

We believe that acting on these broad principles the Legislature may wisely aid, each year, certain charities, and refuse to help certain others, and the community be benefited by both decisions.

MINOR TOPICS.

Now that the Senatorial question is settled we trust that our Legislature will address itself to the business of legislation in earnest. There is a great variety of reforms in all directions to be accomplished, and there is but little time left for their consideration.

We notice that the lawyers are now bringing forward the plea of *kleptomania* in defending cases of theft. It was pleaded in one or two cases a few days ago, and on Saturday last, when two women were arraigned before Justice DOWLING, at the Court of Special Sessions, on three distinct charges of shop-lifting, their counsel pleaded guilty to all for them, but asked that they be remanded, as he would be able to prove that they were victims of *kleptomania*, and deserving of the clemency of the Court. The Magistrate granted the request, being desirous to obtain all possible information on a subject of such deep interest. The popular plea for murder now a days is insanity, and, after the Courts admit *kleptomania* as a plea for stealing, we shall doubtless have somnambulism brought forward as a plea for rape. But, in the meantime, what will become of the Ten Commandments and the criminal code?

The secret history of Mr. SEWARD'S negotiations for the purchase of the Island of St. Thomas, are given in a Washington letter in another column. Mr. SEWARD was very persistent in his attempts to obtain the island; but, at the same time, it will be observed that he informed the Danish Government, in the first formal proposition he made on the subject, that it must be understood that any treaty which might be negotiated would "require the constitutional ratification of the Senate." It was fortunate this notice was given, in view of the present attitude of Congress.

A fresh attempt is to be made to change the character of the Croton Aqueduct Board,—removing the present officers and authorizing the Mayor to appoint a new Board. If the Mayor could be relied on to exercise his personal judgment in the matter, and nominate such a Board as his own conviction of the public interests requires, there would be less objection to the change proposed. But the general feeling is that *the Ring* will dictate the nominations and that this is only a step to get the Croton Aqueduct Department under its exclusive control.

A correspondent writing from this City to a Boston newspaper gives the following bit of information:

"Many of the most respectable citizens have organized a vigilance committee in this City, and subordinate lodges have already been organized in several of the wards. When the organization is completed the members propose to give a warm reception to thieves, murderers, incendiaries, &c., the citizens having at last become dissatisfied with the manner in which the Police authorities deal with such criminals."

How much foundation there may be for this statement we are unable to say; but we trust there is none. Our City government is certainly bad enough and there is need enough of *some* measures to check the impunity which "thieves, murderers and incendiaries" enjoy among us. But a vigilance committee is *not* needed, and would only aggravate tenfold the worst of the evils from which we suffer already. If our "respectable citizens" will take proper measures to secure that object, they can procure the enactment of laws to relieve the evil, if they cannot cure it altogether. "Lynch" law never failed to do infinitely more harm than good, except possibly in some semi-savage regions where laws have not yet been made or enforced. In such a City as this, it would merely inaugurate the absolute reign of the mob.

We do not now expect to see any comprehensive financial scheme passed into law by the present Congress. The dozen financial measures that have been introduced to the Senate and House, from those of Senators MORTON and SUMNER to that of Mr. BUTLER, have all been appropriately referred to the Committees, and there is no probability of a satisfactory bill being reported to either House in season to have it discussed and passed during the few weeks that remain of the session. The only financial policy for which we will be indebted to the present Congress will be that advocated by Mr. OPDYKE, "masterly inactivity,"—or, more properly speaking, *masterly imbecility*.

A few days ago, Gov. FENTON publicly congratulated his political adversary, Gov. HOFFMAN, on his accession to the position of Gover-

[illegible]hor. On Saturday evening last, Senator MORGAN privately congratulated Gov. FENTON on his success in beating him for the Senatorial nomination. Why did BURKE say that the days of chivalry were gone?

The *World* makes a very lame and discreditable attempt to escape the odium of putting words and opinions into the mouth of Gen. GRANT, which he utterly repudiates and brands as shameless and impertinent fabrications. The *World* pretends that, as Gen. GRANT will not deny that he entertains such opinions, and *may* at some time or other have given utterance to them, its version of his conversations may, therefore, be correct. It is now generally believed that the *World* never received this fabricated fabrication from a Washington correspondent at all,—but that it was written in the office, with the two-fold object of calling attention to the paper and exciting animosity between Gen. GRANT and some of his prominent political and personal friends. A newspaper that needs a resort to such expedients to prolong its existence or promote its prosperity, and is willing to make it, is a discredit to the profession and a nuisance to the public at large.

American women at Washington have learned one lesson in politics which they will be very slow to forget. They have learned when they once get office never to let go their hold upon it. Some little time ago, under the pressure of a temporary emergency, a large number of them obtained employment in the Treasury Department. But the emergency passed away, and then the Secretary, being anxious to economize, dismissed about 160 of them, for whom he had no work whatever to do. At once he was beset, not only by the women themselves, but by the whole force of members of Congress, male relatives and friends in general, to know why he had committed so flagrant an outrage on the rights of the female sex; and being unable to stand the pressure the usual result followed, and the great mass of the women were put back into office forthwith.

The Pope, a fortnight ago, pronounced an allocution denouncing with great bitterness the *Spanish* Liberals. But it is only a short while ago that he denounced, with the utmost fury, the *Austrian* Liberals. And a short while before that he furiously denounced the *Italian* Liberals. As Austria and Italy still continue to exist, notwithstanding his maledictions, we can suppose that Spain also may continue to prosper under his wrath.

Three months in the Penitentiary is the sentence passed by Police Justice DOWLING, on a muscular young ruffian, for inhumanly beating his gray-haired, decrepit, and infirm old mother, several times during the last few months. We trust there is plenty of very hard work to be done, and that the living is not over luxurious, at the penal establishment which is to be honored and adorned with his presence.

Hardly a night has passed for many weeks in which our citizens have not had the opportunity of attending one or more scientific lectures by distinguished savans. We do not remember any Winter of late years in which we have had so large an amount of able popular lecturing.

The London *Times* of the 1st inst., in reviewing the business prospects of the New Year, refers to the incitements to adventure and commercial enterprise, which it will offer to ardent minds, foremost among which the Pacific Railroad is mentioned. The *Times* says:

"The completion of the Pacific Railway, which is to be accomplished by July next, and which, through an extent of over 1,000 miles, will bring new regions into the full tide of civilization, and at the same time, perhaps, revolutionize many of the existing relations of the Eastern and Western Hemispheres, cannot fail to present openings such as will be the commencement of changes that must materially influence the destinies of future generations."

Europe is only now beginning to appreciate the importance of this great American work.

A Spanish pamphlet, advocating the claims of Don CARLOS, styled CHARLES VII., to the Spanish throne, has appeared in Paris. The writer argues that the solution of all Spanish difficulties is in three words, "God, country, king." In arguing against what is called religious liberty he cites the example of the United States as a terrible warning to Spain. Says he:

"What are the United States? What is this people, the model of our denationalized reformers? An immense bazaar, a vast manufactory, a temple erected to matter as to a deity—nothing else; and if it be anything else let the history of their literature, their fine arts and their moral sciences prove it. Every people has, as the incontrovertible expression of its grandeur, of the elevation of its mind—a poem. Spain, the heroic nation, so maligned by revolutionists—Spain has its Romancero and its Don Quixote. Where is the poem of the United States? Where are their Valasquez, their Murillos, their Juans, their Herreras? Where are their Suarez, their Vives, their Granadas? It is a country without art and without philosophy. It is a country of manufactures—a country of matter, and not of mind. And such is the model which our ardent patriots set before us! In the name of the Catholic people of Spain, in the name of human intelligence, we reject with all our might such models, and, rather than suffer the loss of our religious unity, we will brave, not merely poverty—for what is poverty?—but death, a thousand deaths, if need be."

This is indeed a terrible warning to Spain, as well as to the United States. But then the writer overlooks the fact that if we have no poets and heroes of our own, we are great admirers of the poets and heroes of Spain.

The farmers all over the country are laughing at the absurdity of Mr. GREELEY's latest proposition before the Farmers' Club, for the destruction of the myriads of little insects which spring from the soil and destroy our fruit trees. The remedy offered by GREELEY is salt, with which, we presume, the little fellows are to be strangled, after the fashion of administering Mother Grimes' Flea Powder, viz.: by capturing each individual offender and then forcing a powder down its throat. It is the height of folly to think it possible to exterminate insects by means of salt, unless a sufficient quantity is scattered over the ground to destroy the trees, root and branch, and then, of course, the depredators will starve to death.

In another part of this morning's TIMES will be found an interesting letter from Mr. CHAS. A. PAGE, United States Consul at Zurich, on the subject of our Naturalization laws.

It seems that the colored dressmaker to Mrs. LINCOLN is not the only contemporary artist of that class who seeks to turn a connection with conspicuous personages to good account by writing. A Corsican peasant named GRISCELLI, who was born near the birth-place of the first NAPOLEON, and in later years became a secret agent of the present Emperor, has just written and published a volume of "Memoirs" about his experiences and observations. He tells us that previous to the *coup d'état* NAPOLEON distributed fifty million francs among the officers and soldiers,—that he was for a time in a good deal of doubt as to the result, and that he had twenty-five millions of francs concealed in a carriage with which to cross the frontier in case of failure. There is a good deal of scandal in the book, which, like most of its class, is not absolutely reliable. GRISCELLI afterward became the secret agent of CAVOUR, and was actually a spy upon NAPOLEON during the Italian war.

The "people" of Tennessee seem to have taken the matter of collecting internal revenue into their own hands. The collecting officers are waited upon by representative committees, and politely informed that if they attempt to collect the taxes they will have their brains blown out. As a general thing, this useful class of our fellow-citizens prefer to keep their brains—no matter what becomes of [illegible]—the result is that a very large part of [illegible] goes uncollected. It certainly is [illegible] in Tennessee, whether office-holders [illegible] be as careful of their brains as possible [illegible] supply is not excessive.

CONGRESS AND ITS WORK.

The Temper on Retrenchment and Reform—Results thus Far—Encouraging Signs—Financial Legislation—Mr. Lynch's Bill—Soap as an Effective Lobby Agent—General Amnesty by Gen. Butler.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON CITY, Saturday, Jan. 16, 1869.

The country must begin to credit Congress with a sincere desire to respond to the demand for economy and retrenchment. The evidence of the past two weeks on this point is very gratifying and encouraging. Congress is, really, in no temper to contemplate schemes or propositions which may impose additional burdens upon the people. Everything, thus far, of this character has failed in both Houses; witness the recommittal of the Murphy Claim bill in the Senate, not because a majority did not feel that the claim was legal and just, but because it opened the doors of the Treasury for a hundred millions or less of the same character; witness the defeat of the Niagara Ship Canal bill, with a clear majority believing the enterprise right and wishing it success, only because it took twelve millions from the Government; witness the defeat of all territorial bills and schemes that ask for more money than they propose to return; the evident reluctance to increase the burdens of the tariff; the feeble efforts to increase the items of the Appropriation bills, after they leave the Committee, where they have been reduced to the lowest limit, &c., &c. These signs are encouraging, surely. Congress may change front, before the close of the session, under great pressure, and this commendation be thus rendered undeserved; but the time is short, the sentiment for economy is strong, the responsibility of members is apparently felt more keenly now than for many years before, and I believe there is a sincere faith to be exemplified by works that we are to have reform and retrenchment everywhere.

There is only a bare possibility that we are to have any financial legislation that will amount to anything. If anything is sought to be enacted it will be a proposition legalizing gold contracts, and possibly a resolution declaring our bonded debt payable in coin. This latter feature may have to be sugar-coated by the declaration that the United States notes must first be redeemed in coin, in order to meet Mr. SHERMAN's views. Resumption established, the declaration as to the bonded debt ceases to have any force. Therefore, the gold contract feature is the only practicable proposition likely to succeed, and is in reality the first step toward specie payments. The bill of Mr. LYNCH, of Maine, with the very plain title of "A bill to provide for the resumption of specie payments," is the special order in the House for Monday, and as it cannot be disposed of except by considering it, the discussion of the subject will very likely begin in earnest. Mr. LYNCH has prepared an able speech in support of his views, and he will be supported, in part, by Mr. SMITH, of Vermont, and others. Mr. LYNCH's bill has three propositions, to wit: First—Destroy all United States legal-tender notes received into the Treasury in the course of ordinary transactions, and issue a like amount of United States notes, redeemable in coin, on demand, at and after one year from the date of issue. Second—To cause all National Bank notes received at the Treasury to be redeemed by the bank issuing the same in United States legal-tender notes, which legal-tender notes shall in like manner be destroyed, and coin notes, payable in one year, issued in their stead. In other words, all the paper currency issued after July 1, 1869, from the Treasury of the United States, is to be notes payable in one year from the date of issue in coin. Third—To make these notes legal tender for the redemption of National Bank notes, and for all other purposes for which United States notes are now legal tender.

One of the neatest and most effective efforts at lobbying was accomplished here during the past week. A prominent soap-manufacturing firm in Philadelphia (MCKEONE, VAN HAAGEN & Co.,) was made aware of some of the absurdities in the tariff system, as shown up by Mr. WELLS, by the attempt to admit "kryolite" free of duty. This is the article from which are made the alkalies used in the manufacture of soap. The point is that there is but one company in the United States which manufacture these alkalies, and they have a monopoly of the material "kryolite" from the Danish Government. At the same time it is proposed to increase the duty on sal soda 100 per cent., and on caustic soda thirty-three per cent., above the present tariff. Of course, this necessitated an increase of the tariff on soaps, or else the foreign manufacturer could enter our market and undersell our own. The firm resolved to oppose this scheme. The present tariff enabled them to successfully compete with foreign manufacturers, and they had no desire to compel the consumers of such an indispensable article to pay a higher price for it. Summoning the advice of a well-known journalist, they said they would go to Washington in person and see about it. "How much money shall we take?" said they. "Take only enough for your traveling expenses, and in place of money take some of your soaps," responded the newspaper man. A number of specimen boxes of highly-perfumed fancy toilet soaps were then prepared, and the first morning after arrival a small box neatly done up, accompanied by a fashionable-looking envelope, could be seen on the desk of each member. The effect was both amusing and interesting. Members looked at the box with suspicion; some, thinking, perhaps, it was filled with propitiation for a railroad subsidy, shoved it out of sight in a hurry; others, having their curiosity excited, opened it slyly under their desks; others hurried pages off with the parcel to the cloak-rooms; still others opened it boldly, and were gratified to find that after all it was *only* soap—and very odoriferous, flower-scented soap, too. With each box was a circular setting forth the reasons why the tariff on these articles should not be changed—as already stated. The House is, in consequence, in most excellent *odor* with the proposition to have cheap soap, an article they so much need; and in very bad odor, notwithstanding the soap, with the proposition to admit "kryolite" free.

Gen. BUTLER is still engaged in the merciful work of forgiving his enemies. On New-Year's Day he healed his breach with the President; and then hobnobbed with Secretary SEWARD, showing his sincerity since by urging the Cuban protectorate; last of all, he has smoked the pipe of peace with SAM WARD, and was yesterday seen in affectionate confab with that worthy on the same sofa in the room of the Sergeant-at-Arms. The rough places in BENJAMIN's path are thus rapidly being made smooth, and it is to be hoped that this spirit of magnanimity may compass the entire array of his opponents.

CYMON.

The Lease of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad.

From the Boston Traveller, Jan. 16.

Parties well informed are of opinion that the recent lease of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad by the Boston, Hartford and Erie Company, will add to the intrinsic value of the latter corporation at least $1,000,000. Now that the contract is a "fact accomplished," it may be proper to give the details. The entire equipment of the Norwich and Worcester, in addition to the road-bed, is made over to the Boston, Hartford and Erie Company. From [illegible] Conn., to Worcester, [illegible] the Northern travel. The value of this arrangement will probably [illegible], viz., the control of the Shore Line by the Boston, Hartford and Erie. There will be a saving of ten miles in distance over the Stonington Line, and the avoidance of the ferry at Groton. There is then but one ferry,—over the Connecticut River,—and as the question of bridging the river at that point has been settled by the action of the authorities at Washington, all the present inconveniences of the Shore Line will be avoided.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

Conflicting Rumors—Mr. Caleb Cushing's Mission—The Municipal Elections—Republican Gains.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Sunday, Dec. 27, 1868.

All sorts of curious rumors have been floating about here this week. Fortunately they are so conflicting that they neutralize each other. In the first place it was stated that at a meeting of the leading Generals, which was held privately the other evening, it was resolved to proclaim the DUC DE MONTPENSIER King, with or without the coöperation of the Provisional Government. Then it was affirmed that at the last meeting of the Council of Ministers the merits of the different candidates were discussed, and a unanimous vote arrived at to support the Duke's pretensions. The only ground for this latter statement, that I can trace, is the reported assurance on the part of M. DE FIGUEROLA to several candidates for the Cortes, "that the members of the Government were perfectly agreed as to the solution of all pending questions." Now, admitting such an assurance to have been given, it does not in any way involve the inference which is sought to be deduced from it. There is no question legitimately pending regarding the claims of any particular candidate. To acknowledge that the Government had agreed to support the DUC DE MONTPENSIER would be to say that its members had violated their compact with the nation, and this they are not prepared to do. The success which has attended the efforts of the Republicans in the municipal elections is certainly a grave event, but they dare not and will not attempt to force any particular candidate upon the nation in view of the peaceable manner in which this result has been accomplished.

There is another version current of the proceedings at the council, which is just as improbable and which shows how little the assertions of the newspapers here are to be relied on. It is stated that a vote was really taken, but that out of nine voices five only declared in favor of the DUC DE MONTPENSIER. PRIM's conduct at the meeting was said to be very equivocal, and it is affirmed that on the following day he sent a confidential agent to the Republican leaders, and offered to accept their programme on condition that he should be made President for life. This the chiefs of the party positively declined.

Now the exact truth in the midst of assertions so confidently advanced by journals and individuals who ought to be well informed is of course difficult to get at, but I have reason to believe that no material change has taken place in the position of the Government on this question. SERRANO, TOPETE and AGULA are no doubt exceedingly anxious that it should commit itself to the choice of a candidate; and in his vexation at being unable to carry his point, the DUC DE LA TORRE has even been heard to say that "he regretted having assisted to effect the revolution." The attitude of PRIM, who, imitating the tactics of other successful pretenders, shuts himself up in an impenetrable reserve, alarms and irritates him, for he does not want to play second fiddle to that dashing adventurer, and the other members of the Government, such as SAGUSTA, ZORILLA and FIGUEROLA, are prevented by conscientious scruples from violating their pledges to leave the decision of the form of government and the choice of a king, if a monarchy should be prefered, to the Cortes. If this section of the Cabinet continues true to its promises, the Republican successes ought to confirm it in its resolution not to allow the military chiefs to attempt a *coup d'etat*. Their resistance would be sufficient to paralyze such a movement, for whatever the correspondent of the London *Times* may assert to the contrary, there are a large number of Republicans in the army, who would at once rally round the more patriotic portion of the Ministers, and dispute by force the usurpation thus attempted. As regards PRIM's individual designs, they matter very little so long as interests continue thus evenly balanced. Nothing but a repetition of the imprudences committed at Cadiz can give him a chance of realizing his projects, and this the Republicans will take care to avoid. As to any alliance between him and the party, the idea is ridiculous. They entertain a strong feeling of dislike and distrust toward him, and they would not accept aid from him were he willing to give it, for they know that he would only use the party as a stepping-stone to the accomplishment of his plans. His true feeling in regard to republicanism was betrayed in his letter to the *Gaulois*, and in subsequent indiscreet declarations made to those about him as soon as he discovered that there were really Republicans in Spain. It is possible that he may soon be disposed to court the party, but I doubt it. He knows that he has given them mortal offence, and that they have no faith in his patriotism.

CALEB CUSHING'S MISSION.

The silence observed by the Government journals regarding the statements put forward in connection with Mr. CUSHING's mission to Europe, have led to a very general belief here that he is coming to Spain to negotiate for the purchase of Cuba. It is useless to attempt to reason with people on the absurdity of this impression, for they are convinced that we are determined on having the island *conte qui conte*. I said to a gentleman who was incredulous on the subject, "What do we want to buy Cuba for, when we can get it free of cost, whenever we have a fancy for it?" "Oh, you dare not take it from us by force, in defiance of the opinion of the world." "You are right there," I replied, "but without moving a finger either to sign a paper or draw a trigger, the island will ultimately belong to us." "I am aware of that," he said; "the Cubanos will annex themselves." "Then why should we throw away our money to purchase what we can get for nothing?" "Oh, you would willingly pay a large sum to proclaim the immediate emancipation of the slaves." "Thank you," I said, "that game has already cost us sufficient sacrifices. We are not going to compensate you for doing your duty in regard to slavery. If you do not proclaim immediate abolition you will lose the island. In any case I am not sure that you can keep it; certainly the only chance you have of doing so is your at once according emancipation." "If the United States would avoid interference with us, and would not lend aid to the insurgents, we could hold the island as long as we pleased, with or without emancipation." "There is your mistake," I said; "We do not want Cuba, so long as we can be assured that it will remain in your possession. Until we have settled matters in our Southern States, the island would only prove a source of additional strife and embarrassment to us." "How then are we to account for the mission of Mr. CUSHING?" he asked; "there can be no mistake about that; our Government organs do not contradict the report that he is coming here to negotiate for the purpose." "It suits your Government to favor the rumor that such is the object of his visit to Europe. It wants to make the Spanish people believe that we are excessively eager for the purchase, and that we are aiding the insurrection. In no other way can it excuse the inconsistency of its programme in regard to Spain and its declarations in respect to Cuba. It is its truckling to the planters in violation of the principles which it has proclaimed, and its general insincerity when other important Cuban interests are to be dealt with, which are losing you the island. Were the United States disposed to take advantage of your blunders, it would have been already lost to you. But, as I have said, we do not want Cuba, at all events, not just now. Do equal justice to all classes of its population, and you need entertain no fears regarding us." He shook his head doubtingly, and left me unconvinced. And yet he is a man of fair political intelligence, and not usually prejudiced in his views. I have just the same difficulty with all with whom I converse on the subject. I am beginning to think that the wish is parent to the thought, and that Spaniards generally would be glad to see the Island disposed of at almost any price.

Since the above was penned I have seen in one of the Ministerial journals a telegram from Havana, which shows that the insurrection is making rapid progress. It announces the arrival of the 2,000 troops which had been already dispatched, and states that 15,000 more will be required to enable the Government to sustain itself and subdue the rebels. This calculation, you may be sure, is underestimated rather than exaggerated. It would be a fortunate thing for the liberties of Spain if Cuba were to draw off a large portion of her standing army. This would be doing her a greater service [illegible] into the bargain. The [illegible] obstacle to the consummation of the revolution, as it has always been to the progress of the country, is the presence of the Janizzaries, who devour its resources and repress every attempt at political and social amelioration. Could they be all killed off or disposed of in the distant colonies, there would be some hope for the regeneration of Spain. As it is, it is not improbable that this Cuban business is paralyzing the ambition of embryo Dictators, and that we are saved from a coup d'état by the constant drain of troops for the island. Sorry as I should be to find the United States Government interesting in matters which do not concern it, I would almost wish to see it depart for once from the principle in order to bring about so desirable a result. It is undeniable that those who aid the Cuban insurgents contribute to secure the liberties of Spain. I hate filibustering, but I would be almost tempted to turn filibuster myself in such a cause.

REPUBLICAN GAINS.

In all the large towns of Catalonia, such as Barcelona, Lerida, Reus, Tarazona and Tortosa, the Republicans have carried the recent municipal elections by overwhelming numbers. In the Province of Valencia they have carried Castellon, Valencia, Alicante and Aloy. In Andalusia, Carthagena, Murcia, Malaga, Grenada, Loja, Cordova, Seville, Xeres, Jain. In Arragon, Saragossa, Huesca, Barbastro, Teruel. In New-Castille, Almansa and Alvacete, and in Old Castille, Valladolid, Palencia and Tordesillas. They divide the victory equally with the Royalists in Saint Sebastian, Burgos, Corunna, Badajos, Pontevedia, Salamanca, Bilbao, Orense, Lugo and other towns of the same class. In Avila, Caceres, Cuenca, Gerona, Logrono, (ESPARTERO's residence,) Pampeluna, Segovia, Soria and Zamora they have sustained signal defeats. It is more than probable that they will be beaten in the central provinces and in all the rural districts. According to present calculations, it is pretty certain that they will form in the Cortes a compact and homogeneous body of from ninety to one hundred representatives. As the remainder of the National Legislature will be made up of Progressistas, Union Liberals, Moderadoes and Neo-Catholics, the Republicans will be in an actual majority. In view of this result, the Republican organs are demanding of the Provisional Government to yield up its powers and to abandon the idea of seeking to force a monarchy upon a people who have proved by the elections that they are utterly opposed to it. They further demand that each municipality throughout the country shall name a delegate to proceed to the Capital, and there to form a popular Central Junta, which shall name a Provisional Government charged to preside over the destinies of the nation in place of that which already exists.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

STEINWAY HALL.

The second Symphony Soirée of the fifth season was given by Mr. THEODORE THOMAS at Steinway Hall on Saturday evening. The attendance was not what it should have been. We regret to notice a growing indifference to these entertainments. It can be ascribed only to the fact that there are no public rehearsals, and therefore no oppartunity to become acquainted with works which are often tough, and sometimes forbidding in their first aspect. Mr. THOMAS' orchestra is not inferior to that of the Philharmonic Society, save in numbers, and the programmes of the Soirées are always interesting. It is not necessary to swallow everything, but it is pleasant at all events to have a curious dish proffered to us, and Mr. THOMAS rejoices in curious dishes. He ought to have public rehearsals, and then people could chat about them. About fifty, for instance, would enable a quick-witted person, undisturbed by other avocations, to find out what Mr. RUBINSTEIN means by his "musikalisches charakterbild" called "Faust"—provided of course he means anything at all, except effort. What can be perceived at once in the work is incoherence; a rapsodical, fragmentary and muddled incoherence combined with natural coarseness. There are moments when the composer seems to have his finger on an ides, but it hops away before he has secured it. The work is without form and void; a very poor thing indeed. In strong contrast with this was the "Frühlings Fantasie," by GADE, opus 23, played, like the preceding, for the first time in this country. The work has three movements, and is padded with a vocal quartette, a tenor solo, and a piano-forte part. The ideas are cheerful and sweet; the treatment is open and clear. We cannot, however, think that the quartette or the solo contribute to the delicate coloring of the orchestra. It is only negative praise to say that they do not disturb the flow of a very agreeable composition. The vocal quartette was not remarkable for steadiness, albeit led by that experienced and charming *artiste*, Miss MARIA BRAINARD. The solo was sung by Mr. WM. GROSCHEL, who has a strong voice of unpleasant quality. Mr. VON INTEN was at the piano, and, we have no doubt, did full justice to the partition. He is a careful player, but in this fantasie there is really nothing for him to do. Mr. THOMAS, like a good postillion, always saves a galop for the end. He gives us novelties because the public craves novelty, but he has always something good in reserve. BEETHOVEN's Seventh Symphony (op. 92) was the *piece de resistence* on this occasion, and brought the concert to an end. Although it does not rank with the third, fifth or ninth symphonies, it is better than any of the others. The beautiful *allegretto*, and the surging *presto* are in the master's happiest mood. The treatment throughout is admirable, and particularly so in the last movement, where the theme is the shallowest. One is always young in the presence of genius. He is a dreary being who cannot rejoice with BEETHOVEN. Mr. THEO. THOMAS handled the orchestra with his usual ability. The symphony (especially the second movement) went finely; and GADE's fantasie could hardly have been given better. "Faust" (who it will be remembered preferred lively devils to sedate ones, and selected *Mephistopheles* as the score of his superior vivacity,) fell into the hands of the Philistines, who lugubriously sawed him in pieces. We urge upon Mr. THOMAS, once more, to have public rehearsals. They will draw. The next concert takes place on Feb. 19, when an unusually varied programme will be offered.

MME. PAREPA-ROSA.

MME. PAREPA-ROSA's concert on Friday evening was the last of the present series. The lady proceeds in a devious way to New-Orleans, and thence returns by a route still more perplexing to New-York. The object is to capture all the mid-lying and outlying towns, and compel them to pay tribute to the foremost representative of art now in America. May she be abundantly successful. The concert on Friday evening was remarkably well attended. Steinway's chaste and classic hall was completely filled by an audience that represented every class of the community from the stag dead-head to the reserved aristocrat. Even the upper galleries and the private boxes were filled. We mention these facts to show that Mme. ROSA has lost none of her old-time popularity. And, indeed, there is no reason why she should have done so. Her voice is as powerful and pure as ever, and her art is of that sort which does not quickly perish. We are not of those who admire Mme. PAREPA-ROSA in opera, but in the concert-room she is certainly unrivalled. Her *bravura* singing is perfect, and in the declamatory recitatives of HANDEL, MOZART, and BEETHOVEN she leaves absolutely nothing to be desired. The way in which she interpreted "Ah! perfido" two years ago, still lingers in every musical memory. Mme. PAREPA-ROSA, from her attainments rather than her style, is an oratorio singer, and the finest, or at least one of the finest, now living. Our readers who have not heard the lady will have an opportunity of judging for themselves during the last Lenten weeks of the present year. Several oratorios will be given in this City, with Mme. PAREPA-ROSA as the soprano. It is not, however, for these things that the public heart warms toward the lady. She touches the multitude by a simple and earnest rendering of ballad music—giving to each note its due value, and if the note be an upper one acting with great liberality toward it. In these little pieces Mme. ROSA often displays much archness and vivacity, and there is a charm about the smallest trifle, for the reason that every word can be distinctly understood. It is in the highest degree delightful to hear Madame sing a ballad. To return to the programme of Friday. The defect in it was that there was a great deal too much ROSA and not half enough PAREPA. We mean of course in a musical sense. He (the ROSA) appeared three times, and the audience being hardened in crime or steeped in supineness, permitted him to play twice more by way of encore. It is the curse of the fiddle that it always gets an encore. It is a Sisyphus of an instrument. If Mr. ROSA were the best of violinists, (which he is not,) this would be too much. In his way, he is pleasant enough. He trots around his little mill with manifest pleasure to himself, and even amuses those who are looking on. But it is enough to give one the blues to reflect that the next time we are called upon to attend a Parepa-Rosa concert, we must hear ERNST's "Elegie." It was necessary to wade through four numbers before reaching Mme. PAREPA-ROSA herself, who then gave us an aria from "Robert le Diable." This was sung superbly, and led to an *encore* when the brilliant caballetta from "I Lombardi" was substituted. It was given with remarkable animation. In the second part the lady sang a new ballad by Mr. STEPHEN MASSETT, called, interrogatively, "When Shall I See My Darling Again?" It is a smooth and melodious piece, which will take with the public, but it was cruel of Mme. PAREPA-ROSA to sing it twice. Owing to the accidental condition of Mr. LEVY's lip, the lady sang once more; this time a thoroughly delightful ballad called "Nothing Else to Do." Mr. LEVY's position on the programme was extremely bad, coming as he did immediately after Mme. ROSA, and with a tame piece, SCHUBERT's "Ave Maria." Nevertheless, he carried the house by storm, and was compelled to essay another piece. This was the "Carnival of Venice." He played the theme delightfully, and the first variation well. Here, however, he paused, and explained to the audience that his lip being out of order it would be impossible for him to play more. And this proved to be the case. It is wonderful that what he did was accomplished so clearly. Signor FERRANTI obtained a hearty round of applause in the "Largo al factotune," and was obliged to sing "Femine, Femine" as an *encore*. Mr. BROOKHOUSE BOWLER also sang several pieces effectively. He has an agreeable voice, but a somewhat affected manner. Mr. C. W. COLBY was the accompanist.

SUNDAY CONCERTS.

Notwithstanding the threatening weather last night, there were two good attendances at Steinway and Irving Halls. Sunday concerts are evidently popular. They supply the community with amusement, light, warmth and comfort at a very moderate price. In a city so heterogeneous as New-York, these considerations are of weight. There is a large class, too, that having performed its religious duties, sees no harm in accommodating itself to mild and harmless relaxation. For all such the Sunday concerts are a blessing. It must be remembered that they are conducted with singular propriety and liberality. At Steinway Hall, Mr. THEODORE THOMAS gave his eighth regular concert. The programme was good—calculated in every way to demonstrate the precision and fire of the orchestra. There were no novelties of an instrumental form, but we may refer to the scherzo from the "Reformation Symphony," by MENDELSSOHN, as an exquisite instance of delicate interpretation. Mr. THOMAS had two soloists, Mr. C. ALVES, a gentleman who has a weak, colorless tenor voice, and Mr. J. A. DAWSON, a pianist who was too nervous to do justice to himself, but who possesses feeling and much correct and delicate insight into the meaning of what he plays.....At Irving Hall, the Mendelssohn Orchestral Union gave its third concert of the season. The orchestra, under the direction of Mr. H. B. DODWORTH, numbered upward of sixty instruments. It was much better balanced than on any previous occasion, but something yet remains to be done. We are glad, however, to record the continued prosperity of the association and the changes for the better which take place in it. An organization of such extent is manifestly of importance to art, especially as it is a free organization. The principal piece played last night was "Les Preludes," by LISZT, which, although defective in parts, was given with grand effect as a whole. It served very acceptably as an indication of the metal of which the orchestra is composed. The light overture to the "Poet and Peasant" was played splendidly, as also was the march with which the concert terminated. The soloists who assisted on this occasion were Miss ROSE DUSSELDORF, Signor FOSSATI and Mr. ARNOLD. The lady has a good voice, but it runs down rapidly from correct intonation. Mr. LASSERVE presided at the piano as accompanist.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The complimentary concert to MATHEW D. GREENE on Saturday evening, at Irving Hall, ended in a very substantial and satisfactory result. The performance was a satisfactory one, and the hall was filled, but it did not, of course, represent the entire number of tickets actually sold. We are glad to hear that Mr. GREENE who,—although badly paralyzed,—was present, will be benefited to the extent of upward of two thousand five hundred dollars. This is not only acceptable in itself, but it is gratifying as an indication of the esteem in which Mr. GREENE is held by his friends.

Our Brooklyn friends have a treat in store. Mr. OLE BULL and his troupe visit the sister city on Wednesday next, when we doubt not the Academy of Music will be filled to its greatest capacity. We notice that Mr. J. ERNEST PERRING, the well-known composer and singer, has been added to the forces as accompanist. There is not a better one in the country.

Signora ELENA LANARI, a lady of culture and reputation, who comes to us highly commended by Italian and French critics, will give a grand concert at Steinway Hall on Tuesday evening. The lady has sung in several of the principal opera houses of Italy, her last engagement being at the Pergola in Florence, where she was the prima donna during the season of 1867. We trust sincerely that Signora LANARI's success may be commensurate with her merits, which seem to be great. She will be assisted by Mr. J. W. HILL, Signor RONCONI, Mr. HARRY SANDERSON, Mr. U. C. BURNAP, and an accompanist, Mr. OTTO SINGER.

A grand concert will be given at Steinway Hall to-night in aid of the St. David's Benevolent Society—a charity which does much good in its sphere of action, and, of course, appeals particularly to our Welsh friends. The programme of the entertainment is interesting. It will be rendered by Mrs. SOPHIE MOZART, Miss MATILDA TOEDT, (violinist,) Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, Mr. AP MADOC, (now we are getting into it,) and Mr. LLWYVO LEWIS, (now we have got it,) Mr. EDWARD HOFFMAN and Mr. J. R. THOMAS. The latter gentleman has composed a song expressly for the occasion, called "Voice of the Mountain Land."

The Minstrels are doing so well that they offer no changes in the substantial elements of their programmes.

There is a nightly crowd at Tammany of between four and five thousand people. The entertainments are excellent, and the management in all its departments perfect. To-night a new comic pantomime by MAFFIT, the clown called "Robert Macaire," will be produced for the first time. MAFFIT, who is one of the best artists in his line living, will, of course, appear. The "Punch and Judy Show," in the basement, attracts much attention. In the course of a few months we hope to get the hang of all the attractions and entertainments of Tammany.

M. RISLEY, and his famous troupe of Japanese artists, have arrived in this country, and will shortly appear, it is said, at the Academy of Music.

Dramatic.

There is hardly a change to note in any of the theatres. At Wallack's, "The Wonder" will be performed; at Niblo's, "After Dark;" at the Broadway Theatre "The Emerald Ring;" at the New-York Theatre, "The Field of the Cloth of Gold;" at the Olympic, "Humpty Dumpty"—now nearly a year old; at Wood's, "Ixion" and "Ernani," (a double allowance,) and at the Bowery, the "Spanish Revolution" (new) and "Love in a Tub."

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MARRIED

MACY—NELSON.—On Tuesday, Jan. 12, by Friends' ceremony, FRANCIS H. MACY, Jr., to MARY, daughter of the late Henry A. Nelson, all of this City.

PATON—UNDERHILL.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 14, by Rev. Dr. Montgomery, JAMES PATON, Jr., to AUGUSTA, youngest daughter of the late George Underhill, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

CORNWALLIS.—In this City, on Friday morning, Jan. 15, after a long illness, deeply regretted, ANNIE LOUISE, the beloved wife of Kinahan Cornwallis, and daughter of Samuel T. Tisdale, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the house, No. 23 East 14th-st., on Tuesday morning, the 19th inst., at 11 o'clock, without further invitation. The interment will take place in the Marble Cemetery, 2d-av.

CRANE.—On Saturday evening, Jan. 16, [illegible] CRANE, in the 80th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the Church of the Redeemer, 83d-st. and 4th-av., on Tuesday, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

FANCHER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Jan. 16, Mrs. RUTH FANCHER, widow of the late Charles W. Fancher, aged 29 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Genevan Presbyterian Church, corner of Gates-av. and Hunter-st., on Monday, Jan. 18, at 11 o'clock A. M.

GILLELAN.—On Friday, Jan. 15, RACHEL TAYLOR GILLELAN, wife of John Gillelan, Sr., aged 85 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Jan. 18, at 2½ o'clock, from No. 147 Adelphi-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

HOOD.—On Saturday, Jan. 16, 1869, ROBERT HOOD, aged 52 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 242 West 31st-st., on Monday, the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

The members of Sylvan Grove Lodge No. 275, F. & A. M., are requested to meet at their rooms, Odd Fellows' Hall, on Monday, Jan. 18, at 11½ o'clock A. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, ROBERT HOOD. Members of the fraternity are cordially invited.

WESLEY B. CHURCH, Master.

The officers and companions of Corinthian Chapter No. 159, R. A. M., are requested to meet at their rooms at 11½ A. M., Jan. 18, to pay the last tribute of respect to our late companion.

R. G. MILLARD, H. P.

HOSIER.—On Saturday evening, Jan. 16, 1869, EDWARD HICKS-HOSIER, aged 47 years.

Relatives and friends and the Lodge of F. and A. M. of Port Richmond, S. I., are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 143 East 49th-st., on Tuesday, Jan. 19, 1869, at 10 A. M.

LAVENDER.—On Saturday, Jan. 16, at Princeton, N. J., THOMAS LAVENDER, in the 80th year of his age, an old resident of this City.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, on Tuesday, the 19th at 2 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Princeton Depot on the arrival of the 10 A. M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st.

LATOU.—On his voyage to Charleston, S. C., on Tuesday, Jan. 12, ROBERT LATOU, aged 70 years.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Jan. 19, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the house of his son-in-law, Horace Dickinson, corner of 5th-av. and Warren-st., Brooklyn. Carriages will be in waiting at the Atlantic-st. Ferry, Brooklyn side, from 1 to 1½ o'clock.

LEONARD.—On Friday, Jan. 15, of disease of the heart, Inspector JAMES LEONARD, in the 49th year of his age.

The friends of the family, also the members of Eureka Lodge No. 243, F. & A. M., and of Hancock Lodge No. 49, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Ann's Church, in 18th-st., near 5th-av., on Monday, the 18th inst., at 11 o'clock.

MYERS.—On Saturday, Jan. 16, DE WITT C., son of the late Harney E. and Eleanor A. Myers, in the 16th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Jan. 18, at 10½ A. M., from the residence of his grandfather, J. H. Pomroy, No. 550 Broome-st.

O'HAIRE.—On Friday, Jan. 15, 1869, from the effects of injuries received by the Hudson River Railroad cars on Jan. 14, 1869, JOHN O'HAIRE, of Hastings.

Funeral will take place from his residence, at Hastings, at 12 o'clock on Tuesday, Jan. 19, 1869.

PARKER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 16, suddenly, BRADLEY PARKER, M. D., aged 69 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, Oliver N. Bostwick, Clinton-av., near De Kalb-av., on Tuesday, Jan. 19, at 2 o'clock P. M.

STORM.—On Sunday afternoon, Jan. 17, ANNA EVELINE, wife of John B. Storm, and daughter of James E. Jenkins.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

STYLES.—On Saturday morning, Jan. 16, JAMES STYLES, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 289 West 12th-st., on Monday morning at 11½ o'clock, without further notice.

SLOCUM.—At his residence, Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 15, of apoplexy, SAMUEL W. SLOCUM, aged 61 years and 2 months.

Due notice will be given of the day of funeral.

VAN DUZER.—On Saturday, Jan. 16, DANIEL C. VAN DUZER, in the 71st year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, the Clove, Staten Island, at 1 o'clock, and at the Moravian Church, at 1½ o'clock on Tuesday, Jan. 19. Carriages will be in waiting at Vanderbilt's Landing on the arrival of the 12 o'clock boat from New-York.

WINSER.—On Sunday, Jan. 17, after a long illness, DORA, wife of John R. Winser, in the 36th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, Jan. 19, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 168 Varick-st.

ZBOROWSKI.—At Paris, on Friday, Jan. 1, JOHN LADISLAS, son of Martin Zborowski, in the 15th year of his age.

The funeral of the late Mrs. FANNY KELTY will take place at No. 300 West 22d-st., at 10½ o'clock A. M. Monday, Jan. 18. The remains are to be interred at Lyme, Conn.

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III.—The Acts of Congress: a full Synopsis of all the Important Laws passed at the last Session.
IV.—Impeachment: a complete account of the Attempt and Failure to Impeach the President.
V.—The Fourteenth Amendment, and by what States and in what manner it has been adopted.
VI.—Freedmen's Bureau: Bill for its discontinuance.
POLITICAL.
VII.—Reconstruction; A Complete History of Reconstruction in 1868, covering the following:
1. Gen. Grant's Report.
2. Reconstruction in Congress.
3. Third Supplemental Reconstruction Act.
4. Attempts to Reconstruct Alabama.
5. The Arkansas Bill.
6. Further Reconstruction.
7. The "Omnibus" Bill.
8. Removal of Political Disabilities.
9. The Electoral College Bill.
10. Reorganization of the Military Districts.
11. Reconstruction in the Military Districts.
VIII.—National Platforms in 1868.
1. The Democratic Platform.
2. Gov. Seymour's Letter of Acceptance.
3. The Republican Platform.
4. Gen. Grant's Letter of Acceptance.
HISTORICAL.
IX.—Important Events; A Complete Diary of Events in 1868, with accounts of the Abyssinian War; The Japanese Revolution; The Spanish Revolution; Other Revolutions; The Washburn-Lopez Difficulty; Negro Suffrage in 1868; The Ecumenical Council.
X.—Distinguished Dead in 1868.
STATISTICAL.
XI.—1. Public Debt of the United States.
2. Expenditures of the Federal Government.
3. Quotation of Gold at New-York for four years.
XII.—Growth of Cereals in 1868.
XIII.—Cotton Crop of the United States.
XIV.—Tobacco Crop of the United States.
XV.—Rates of Postage.
ELECTION RETURNS.
XVI.—Official returns, by counties, of the vote of every State for President and Vice-President in 1868.
XVII.—Official returns, by counties, of the vote of every State for State officers in 1868.
XVIII.—Official returns, by counties, of the vote of each Congressional District in the Union for representatives in the Forty-first Congress.
XIX.—Names of the State officers of every State.
XX.—Political complexion of the State Legislature of every State.
XXI.—Official returns by election districts of the vote of New-York State for President and Governor; also of New-Jersey, by election districts; and of Connecticut, by towns, for Governor in April, and for President in November, 1868.
XXII.—Official returns by counties of the vote of each of the seven "reconstructed" States on the adoption of a new State Constitution, for Governor, for President, and for Representatives in the Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses.
XXIII.—The number of whites and negroes registered in each of the Southern States, and the number of the same in each branch of their several State Legislatures.
XXIV.—Names of the members of each branch of the New-York State Legislature, with the vote and majority received by each and the vote of the opposing candidates.
XXV.—Official returns of the vote of New-York City, by wards, for Mayor in 1867 and 1868, and for Supervisor in 1868, as well as the vote by election districts for President and Governor in 1868.
XXVI.—The vote of each Territory, for delegate to Congress, together with the name of the Governor and capital of each.
XXVII.—The electoral vote of each State under the present apportionment.
XXVIII.—The popular vote of each State for President in 1860, 1864 and 1868.
XXIX.—Table showing the capital of each State; its Governor, his salary, and the date of expiration of his term of office; time at which the Legislature meets, and the time of holding the State election.
XXX.—Names of the officers of the United States Government; of the Justices of the United States Supreme Court; of the foreign legations in the United States; and of the United States Ministers abroad.
XXXI.—Names of the members, politically classified, of the Fortieth Congress, and of the Forty-first Congress, as far as chosen.

Price, 20 cents; seven copies by mail, prepaid, $1; fifteen copies by mail, prepaid, $2; $12 per hundred.
For sale by all Newsdealers.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.—Travelers visiting Europe should provide themselves with "HARPER'S HANDBOOK," by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $7 50. This is the only complete guide-book of Europe and the East, published in the English language, which is made entirely new every year.

ALSO,
HARPER'S PHRASE BOOK, or Handbook of Travel Talk, for the use of travelers and schools, in English, German, French and Italian, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $1 50. HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers. For sale by all booksellers.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO., BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD.

PRINCIPAL AND SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAID JANUARY AND JULY.

The Road is completed from the waters of the Bay of San Francisco to Sacramento, and fully equipped with first-class rolling stock. The net receipts are more than three times the interest on the whole issue of bonds. We believe them to be one of the best investments offered. A limited amount for sale at par and accrued interest, in currency.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

INDIANA WAR LOAN BONDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to holders of Indiana War Loan Bonds that the Agent of State will be ready to pay the same, as provided by law, on the 1st day of May next, at his office, No. 27 Pine-st., New-York City. Holders desiring to present their Bonds for payment are required to notify the Agent of State on or before the 25th day of March.

T. B. M'CARTY, Aud. of State,
NATHAN KIMBALL, Treas. of State,
W. Q. GRESHAM, Agent of State,
Ex-officio State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners.
INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 7, 1869.

MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF TROY.—Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly.

And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking-house of said Association in the City of Troy.

Dated TROY, Dec. 31, 1868.
By order of the Board of Directors. FRS. SIMS, Cashier.

This Bank has reorganized as a State Institution and will continue business as usual, under the name of The Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Troy.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, No. 19 William-st., New-York, No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO. Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

LOUISIANA STATE EIGHT AND SIX per cent. Levee; also, Alabama five and eight per cent. Bonds for sale. Southern Securities a specialty.

MANNING & DE FOREST, Bankers, No. 19 Wall-st.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1869.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON TUESDAY, 12th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

NATHANIEL HAYDEN, CHARLES SANFORD,
WILLIAM L. CONKLIN, JOHN H. SHERWOOD,
GEORGE C. COLLINS, THOMAS WOODWARD,
JOSEPH M. COOPER, SAMUEL R. PLATT,
THOMAS DAVENPORT, H. S. LOOMIS,
JOHN B. DUNHAM, CHARLES HAUSELT,
BENJ. W. MERRIAM, ALFRED L. ROWE,
CHARLES J. SHEPARD.

And at a meeting of the Board this day, NATHANIEL HAYDEN and JOSEPH M. COOPER were severally unanimously re-elected President and Vice-President.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1869.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 12th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JOHN CASTREE,
DAVID B. OSES,
JOHN ROMER,
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON,
ISAAC ODELL,
WM. A. THOMSON,
CHARLES BURKHALTER,
JOHN T. WILSON,
HECTOR ARMSTRONG,
HARVEY P. FARRINGTON,
FRANCIS D. LOCKWOOD.

At a meeting of the Board, held this day, JOHN CASTREE, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
J. L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1869.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD on the 12th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

DANIEL BURTNETT, CHARLES CURTISS,
JAMES M. McLEAN, LEWIS B. LODER,
WM. J. VALENTINE, JAMES F. JOYCE,
WILLIAM HALL, HARRISON HALL,
ROBERT BARKLEY, WILLIAM CLOSE,
J. ELLIOT CONDICT, DANIEL R. VAN VALKENBURGH,
EDWARD SCHELL,
MARTIN Y. BURNS, S. R. COMSTOCK.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, S. R. COMSTOCK, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1869.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 12TH inst. the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:

JACOB D. VERMILYE, WM. H. TOWNSEND,
BENJAMIN B. SHERMAN, WM. A. HADDEN,
ALEX'R T. STEWART, GUSTAV SCHWAB,
ROBERT L. MAITLAND, JOSEPH GAILLARD, Jr.,
JOHN AUCHINCLOSS, HENRY PALMER,
JOHN A. STEWART.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JACOB D. VERMILYE was unanimously re-elected President and BENJ. B. SHERMAN Vice-President.
B. J. McCARTEE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1869.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of a President and Directors, will be held in this office on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon. The polls will be closed at 1 o'clock.

A special meeting of the stockholders will be held at 1 o'clock, same place, for the consideration of such business as may be presented.

The transfer books will be closed from the 10th inst. until after the election. JAMES S. MACKIE, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on 12th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

JAMES N. COBB, PHILIP M. LYDIG,
JOHN Q. JONES, FELIX INGOLDSBY,
WM. H. ASPINWALL, DANIEL B. FEARING,
ROBERT RAY, JOSEPH SAMPSON,
R. LENOX KENNEDY, GEORGE A. JONES,
SANFORD COBB, WILLIAM H. GUION,
JAMES A. ROOSEVELT.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board Sanford Cobb was unanimously re-elected President.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1869.

AT THE ELECTION HELD AT THIS Bank on the 12th inst. the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

BARNET L. SOLOMON, THOMAS A. VYSE, Jr.,
WILLIAM A. KOBBE, ANDREW J. WOOD,
J. O. WHITEHOUSE, JAMES DAYTON,
GEORGE A. FELLOWS, JOHN Q. PREBLE,
GEORGE C. COLBURN.

At a meeting of the Board held this day, THOMAS A. VYSE, Jr., was unanimously re-elected President.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 270 WEST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1869.

INTEREST DUE FEB. 1, ON FIRST Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid at this office. Transfer books will be closed on the 15th inst., until Feb. 2. All bonds due Feb. 1 will be paid on presentation at this office, and interest will cease after that date. C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER COMPANY OF MICHIGAN.—A special meeting of the stockholders of the above Company will be held at its office, No. 22 William-st., New-York, on MONDAY, the 1st day of February, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., to vote upon the questions of increasing the capital stock of the Company and of levying further assessments. By order of the Directors. S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office on TUESDAY, 19th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house, No. 6 Bowery, corner of Canal-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 19, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1869.

AN ELECTION FOR TEN TRUSTEES of the Union Trust Company of New-York, first class, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 73 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 19, 1869, between the hours of 12 M and 1 P. M. C. T. CARLTON, Secretary.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1869, ON the Bonds of the Peruvian and Chilian Conjoint Issue (except those on which payment has been stopped, a list of which may be seen at our office) will be paid on and after SATURDAY, Jan. 16, 1869, by DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., Financial Agents, No. 53 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,

REMOVED TO NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881..	111⅛	111⅜	5-20 Coupon, '67..	108⅝	108⅞
Coupon, '81.....	112⅛	112⅜	5-20 Coupon, '68.	108⅝	109
5-20 Regis., 1862.	108⅛	108½	10-40 Registered.	104⅞	105
5-20 Coupon, '62.	112¾	113	10-40 Coupon....	107⅞	108
5-20 Coupon, '64.	109⅛	109½	Gold............	136⅛	136⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65.	110	110⅜	U. S. Cur. 6 Pac...	101⅛	101⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July.	108⅜	108⅝			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION, RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BANKING HOUSE OF

HENRY CLEWS & CO.

NO. 32 WALL-ST.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES OF CURRENCY OR GOLD.

Persons depositing with us can check at sight, in same manner as with National Banks.

Advances made on approved collaterals.

Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest.

Collections made everywhere and loans negotiated.

We buy and sell at current market rate all issues of GOVERNMENT BONDS, and execute orders for the purchase and sale of GOLD and all first-class securities for the usual commission.

GREENEBAUM, BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS, NO 214 BROADWAY.

NATIONAL PARK BANK BUILDING.

CHICAGO HOUSE: H. GREENEBAUM & CO.

DRAFTS FOR £1 AND MORE ON ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND CONTINENTAL EUROPE.

BANKING HOUSE OF GEO. OPDYKE & CO.

25 NASSAU ST. CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of FOUR per cent. per annum.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.

COLLECTIONS made on all points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all most promptly accounted for.

ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities.

LOANS negotiated.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 4 Wall-st.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

☞ STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

NOTICE TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BANK, (LIMITED,) IN LIQUIDATION. No. 157 PALMERSTON BUILDINGS, OLD BROAD-ST.

LONDON, Dec. 23, 1868.

We beg to inform you that we have, as Voluntary Liquidators of the English and American Bank, (Limited,) declared a further division of the capital of £1 10 per share, making with the former distributions ninety per cent. of the amount paid up on the shares.

We are, Sir, Your obedient servants,
(Signed) H. G. GORDON, JOHN B. KEY, LAWFORD ACLAND, SAMUEL GRAY.

J. M. WEITH & CO., DEALERS IN SOUTHERN SECURITIES, No. 15 New-st. and No. 70 Broadway. Offer for sale:
Mobile and Ohio Sterling Bonds.
Mobile and Ohio 8 per cent. Interest Bonds.
Memphis City 6 per cent. Bonds.
Virginia Registered Stock.
Memphis and Charleston Second Mortgage Bonds.
Memphis and Charleston Stock.

B. MURRAY, JR., BROKER IN GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES, NO. 2 NASSAU-ST., N. Y.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 96 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1869.

AT AN ELECTION HELD MONDAY, 11th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

NICHOLAS C. MILLER, FREDERICK MEAD,
LEVI APGAR, CHAS. H. APPLEGATE,
D. R. MARTIN, H. K. THURBER,
GEO. W. SAVAGE, E. CORNELL WHITE,
O. W. F. RANDOLPH, ERASTUS T. TEFFT,
JOHN E. PUPKE, ALLAN RAY,
MARTIN Y. BUNN, CHAS. E. BEEBE,
EDGAR PINCHOT, JAMES FLANAGAN,
JOHN H. HOLDANE, JAMES WALLACE,
CHAS. H. BROOKS, THOS. M. WHEELER,
JOHN R. FLANAGAN, WM. M. GILES,
S. S. CHAMBERLIN, ADOLPH EBERHARDT,
CHARLES SPEAR, CHAS. S. RICHARD,
WM. W. OWENS, T. C. KIMBALL,
JOHN M. WHITE, JAMES M. REQUA.
ALEX. BONNELL.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board held this day, NICHOLAS C. MILLER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. M. M. BRADLEY, Secretary.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1869.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, held on the 12th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year, viz.:

FRANCIS A. PALMER, CHAS. BURKHALTER,
JOHN S. HARRIS, JOSEPH BUDD,
HELMUS M. WELLS, WM. A. HALL,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, HENRY L. HOGUET,
GEO. W. PLATT, WARREN HARRIOTT,
JOHN R. LAWRENCE, JONA. W. ALLEN,
GEO. C. PETERS, NAHUM SULLIVAN,
FRANCIS P. FURNALD, PETER B. SWEENY,
ANDREW MILLS;

and SAMUEL C. HARRIOTT, HUDSON HOAGLAND, and JOHN W. MAZURY were elected Inspectors of the next ensuing election.

At a meeting of the Board subsequently held, F. A. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and CHARLES BURKHALTER, Esq., Vice-President. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, NO. 25 BROAD-ST., CORNER EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1869.

AT AN ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, held at the Banking-house, on the 12th inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

JNO. B. DICKINSON, EDWIN F. KNOWLTON,
JOS. T. SANGER, J. H. DATER,
JOHN ELLIOTT, TIMOTHY H. PORTER,
JOHN FALCONER, JOSEPH SELIGMAN,
HENRY J. BAKER, C. F. DAVENPORT,
ALBERT G. LEE, WM. R. FOSTER,
JOHN H. STOUT, A. A. SELOVER,
HARVEY E. HICKS.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Mr. JOHN B. DICKINSON was unanimously reelected President and Mr. JOSEPH SELIGMAN was unanimously re-elected Vice-President. J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1869.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SHAFER FARM OIL COMPANY.—The amount of capital of the Company is $500,000. Stock for the full amount of said capital was issued in payment of the property real estate on Oil Creek, Pennsylvania, as heretofore reported necessary for the business of the Company, as full stock, not liable to any further call or assessments. The amount of the existing debts of the Company does not exceed $200.

CHARLES STORRS, President.
GEORGE S. MAULTON, A. RICHMOND, H. B. LORD, A. L. DICKINSON, CHARLES C. WILCOX, } Trustees.
DANIEL S. ARNOLD, Secretary.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York: Subscribed and sworn to before me by D. S. Arnold, Secretary, this 16th January, 1869.
J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1869.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, held this day, the following named persons were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

WM. A. WHEELOCK, HENRY A. SMYTHE,
FRANCIS SKIDDY, FRED'K W. COGGILL,
HORACE B. CLAFLIN, CHAS. G. LANDON,
SIMON BERNHEIMER, NATHAN A. BALDWIN,
ROBERT H. BERDELL.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, WILLIAM A. WHEELOCK was unanimously reelected President, and FRANCIS SKIDDY, Vice-President, for the ensuing year. W. H. SANFORD, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1869.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 12th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:

EDWIN HOYT, TIM. G. CHURCHILL,
JOSEPH STUART, JOSEPH B. HOYT,
JOHN M. FURMAN, HENRY SWIFT,
CHARLES L. ANTHONY, GEORGE OPDYKE,
PHILO C. CALHOUN.

And Inspectors of the next election:
E. L. BOLLES, S. F. LEE, Jr., T. BELKNAP, Jr.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. PHILO C. CALHOUN was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. JOSEPH STUART Vice-President. S. SEAMAN, Cashier.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. CO., GENERAL OFFICE, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed from this date until the morning of Wednesday, the 20th inst. By order of the Board of Managers. A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Grocers' Fire Insurance Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 157 Broadway, on MONDAY, Feb. 1, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. JACOB H. MOORE, Secretary.

ALL KINDS OF SOUTHERN SECURITIES bought and sold by LEVY & BORG, No. 4 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30, 1868.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 4th of January next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 12.

A dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in common stock on and after Jan. 25, 1869, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 4th of January next. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, NO. 70 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 7, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1868.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Half-yearly Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (Four Dollars per Share) on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20, 1869, at the Company's office, as above.

The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 9 until Jan. 21.

By order of the Board. F. P. WHITE, Secretary and Treasurer.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 393 Canal-st.

Cash Capital - - - - - - $150,000
Surplus - - - - - - 61,000

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand. FRED. V. PRICE, Secretary.

NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY, BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 8, 1869.

DIVIDEND NO. 87.

A dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this road on the 15th of February next.

The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 8 to Feb. 16, both days inclusive. H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 149 Broadway, Northwest corner Liberty-st.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on demand.

JAN. 6, 1869. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1869.

A semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, is payable on demand. A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 50 Wall-st. A semi-annual dividend of SIX per cent., free of tax, is payable on demand.

JAN. 16. WM. R. MACDIARMID, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, Jan. 13, 1869.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend or interest, under the provisions of the by-laws, for the last six months ending 31st December, as follows:

At the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five and under five hundred dollars, and of four per cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward.

Also, an extra dividend, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the said half-yearly interest or dividend, and calculated on the same principle.

This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit. It will be entered on the pass-books at any time when required on and after the third Monday, being the 18th of this month.

ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY, NOS. 12 AND 14 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN, Jan. 12, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent. has this day been declared, free from Government tax, and payable on demand, at their office in New-York.

NOTICE.—This Company have removed their office in New-York to No. 173 Broadway, corner Cortlandt-st., and offer to the public an unimpaired cash capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, added to which is a surplus of several hundred thousand dollars, and insures against loss by fire, ocean marine, and inland navigation and transportation, on as favorable rates as is consistent with safety and mutual protection.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., HOWARD BUILDING, No. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

A SCRIP DIVIDEND OF FORTY PER Cent., free of Government tax, on the business of the past year, has been declared, for which certificates will be issued April 6.

Six per Cent. Interest on all outstanding scrip will be paid on and after Feb. 2, at which date also the outstanding certificates of this Company, of the issue of 1864, will be redeemed in cash.

THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 14, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a Half per Cent. has been declared by this Company, payable Feb. 1, 1869, free of Government tax. Stockholders holding certificates issued at New-York will be paid at the office of the "United States Trust Company of New-York," No. 49 Wall-st.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Jan. 16 until Feb. 2.

By order of the Board of Directors. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1868.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was Resolved, That a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., in cash, free of Government tax, be paid, on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of the full-paid shares, registered on the 18th day of January next, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 18th day of January and opened on the 5th day of February following.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, NO. 26 COURT-ST. AND NO. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1869.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, DWIGHT JOHNSON, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and a semi-annual dividend was declared of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand. O. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on 13th inst.

WASHINGTON POST, Jr., Acting Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1869.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1869.

EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on demand. JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL CO., ROOMS NOS. 2 AND 3 NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a cash dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on and after Jan. 20, 1869, at the office of the Company. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 19th inst., both days inclusive.

CHAS. RUNYON, Secretary and Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE, NO. 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1869.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors held this day, a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, was declared payable on and after Jan. 11, 1869.

The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 11, 1869. JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 117 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE per Cent.; also, an EXTRA DIVIDEND of TWO AND ONE-HALF per Cent., both free from Government tax, and payable on demand.

WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1868.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free of all tax, payable on the first MONDAY of January prox.

The Transfer Books will remain closed until Jan. 10, 1869. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND—THE Board of Directors of the MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, have THIS DAY, declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after Monday, the 4th inst., at their office, No. 166 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1869. WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

OFFICE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 48 WALL-ST., (BANK OF NEW-YORK BUILDING,) NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) per cent., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand. J. M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.

CHARLES BAMBURGH, Secretary.

PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 470 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1869.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Eight (8) per Cent, free of Government tax, payable on the 11th inst. T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of 5 (Five) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 140 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1869.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, a semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, was declared, payable on demand. A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1869.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND—THE Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 113 BROADWAY, Jan. 2, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, and is payable on demand. WM. J. HUGHES, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 135 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, JAN. 11, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. upon its capital, payable to its stockholders or to their legal representatives, on and after THURSDAY, 14th inst. CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1869.

DIVIDENDS.

EIGHTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 114 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL $500,000
SURPLUS, Jan. 1, 1869 273,843
ASSETS $773,843

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

F. H. CARTER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1869.

OFFICE OF MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent., payable on demand.

GEO. B. HODGSDON, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL....$250,000.
SURPLUS....$240,000.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

H. GIROUX, Secretary.
BROOKLYN, Jan. 8, 1869.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 180 CHATHAM-SQUARE.

29TH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., free of tax, payable Feb. 1, 1869. JAS. W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. and the Government tax, payable on demand.

JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

A dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of last six months, payable on the 18th day of January, 1869, at No. 122 Bowery. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURG, Dec. 15, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend (No. 20) of 2½ per cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1868, and semi-annual interest of 3½ per cent., less Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds, payable on and after Monday, the 19th day of January, 1869, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburg. The transfer books will close on SATURDAY, 26th inst., at 2 P. M., and reopen TUESDAY, the 20th of January, 1869, at 10 A. M. F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO., OFFICE NO. 18 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of United States Government tax, will be paid upon the common stock of this Company on the 15th February next, to the stockholders of record on the closing of the books on the 23d inst.

The transfer books for the common stock will be closed on Saturday, the 23d inst., at 2 P. M., and reopened on Tuesday, the 16th proximo, at 10 A. M.

D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY, PITTSBURG, Jan. 13, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Columbia Oil Company have this day declared a dividend, Dividend No. 32, of four ($2) per cent. on the capital stock, payable Monday, Jan. 18.

A. P. McGREW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 100 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., (free from Government tax,) payable on demand. DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 152 BROADWAY.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand. JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., (5,) free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February next. R. BUCK, Cashier.

BANK OF KENTUCKY—DIVIDEND.—THE Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual Dividend of 4 per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand at the BANK OF AMERICA.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD AT the office of this Company, on Jan. 4, inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

TIMOTHY R. BURGER, DANIEL D. WHITNEY,
THOMAS MORTON, ABM. WAKEMAN,
HENRY DAVID, R. G. HATFIELD,
CHARLES JENKINS, CYRUS H. LOUTREL,
M. M. VAN BUREN, ISRAEL C. LAWRENCE,
J. W. BROWN, B. McFEELEY,
EDWARD E. COWLES, M. H. SMITH, JR.,
J. J. McKINNEY, J. WINDMULLER,
EDWARD SCULLY, THOMAS FESSENDEN,
HARRISON P. LISCOMB, GEORGE TUGNOT,
CHARLES C. WHITE, SAMUEL BLOCH,
NATHAN WORLEY, W. M. MONTANYEA,
B. A. MAYEREAU, JOHN A. BAUSH,
WILLIAM MILES, JAMES NEEVES,
DANIEL S. SCHANK, THOMAS WEBB,
NELSON SAMMIS, GEORGE C. JEFFRIES,
JOSIAH M. WHITNEY, N. A. CHILDS,
CLEMENT S. PARSONS, WILLIAM VAN NAME,
DAVIS COLLAMORE, S. S. WYCKOFF,
H. SLYDENBURG, J. C. WINANS.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Mr. John C. Winans was unanimously re-elected President for the ensuing year. JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 Chambers-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1869.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1869, will be open for inspection and revision on and after MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1869, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1869, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The act of 1859 provides that "during the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oaths or any of them; and if in his or their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City."

J. W. ALLEN, J. W. BROWN, C. M. DEPEW, } Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments are completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st.—For paving with stone blocks Perry-st., between 4th and Bleecker sts.
2d.—For building sewers between 74th and 79th sts., and 4th and 5th avs.
3d.—For regulating and grading 86th-st., from Avenue A to the East River.
4th.—For paving with trap blocks 42d-st., from 8th to 10th-av.
5th.—For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in 35th-st., from Broadway to 7th-av.
6th.—For flagging the north side of 59th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on,

1st.—Both sides of Perry-st., from 4th to Bleecker-st., to the extent of half the block.
2d.—All the lots on all the blocks lying between 74th and 79th sts. and 4th and 5th avs.; also, the Central Park.
3d.—Both sides of 86th-st., from Avenue A to East River, to the extent of half the block.
4th.—Both sides of 42d-st., from 8th to 10th-av., to the extent of half the block.
5th.—The north side of 35th-st., from Broadway to 7th-av.
6th.—The north side of 59th-st., from 10th to 11th-av., to the extent of half the block on said avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to Isaac O. Hunt, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

ISAAC O. HUNT, E. HARRISON REED, GUERNSEY SACKETT, Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 14, 1869.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF MILTON A. FOWLER, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of ROBERT BARKER, late of the town of Red Hook, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Dexter Reynolds, Executor of said estate, at his residence, in the City of Albany, on or before the 20th day of March next, or in default thereof their claims will be debarred and precluded from payment by said Executor out of said estate.—Dated this 1st day of September, 1868.

DEXTER REYNOLDS, Executor of said estate.
s8-law6mTu

MISCELLANEOUS.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Jan. 17, 1869.

ALLEGED EXPLOSION OF A HARRISON BOILER at the fire at Mr. CALDWELL'S STORE—In view of what has appeared in the public prints of yesterday and to-day, I would say that it has been proven beyond any doubt by careful examination this day that the two Harrison Boilers lying in the ruins of Mr. Caldwell's store show no signs of rupture or explosion. They are now perfectly intact with the water at the proper level and ready for immediate use. Even outside of the boilers and brick-work the connections are all intact, except a glass tube and a small steam pipe, evidently fractured by falling timbers.

JOSEPH HARRISON, Jr., Manufacturer of the Harrison Boiler.
JAN. 15—5 P. M.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE AND BOWERY, Dec. 22, 1868.

The Board of Trustees of the Atlantic Savings Bank have ordered that a quarterly and half-yearly dividend at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all deposits entitled thereto, be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1869, out of the earnings of the Bank for the past six months.

HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

N. B.—Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will date interest from Jan. 1; interest not withdrawn will be added to the principal.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free of Government tax. Deposits made ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF SOUTH 3D AND 4TH STS., BROOKLYN, E. D., (Late Williamsburg, L. I.)

DIVIDENDS AND EXTRA DIVIDENDS.

Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward which shall have been deposited three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after Monday, Jan. 18, 1869.

An EXTRA INTEREST will also be paid at the same time, at the rate of TWO PER CENT. per annum, ALL FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and will draw interest from Jan. 1. Deposits made on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st.

The Bank is open for business daily (Sunday and holidays excepted) from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and also on Monday and Saturday afternoons, from 4 to 7 o'clock.

GEORGE RICARD, President.
WILLIAM WALL, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS' BANK, Nos. 1 and 3 Third-av., New-York, (Opposite Cooper Institute.)

1869—JANUARY INTEREST.—The usual semi-annual INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum (free from Government Tax) on all sums from $5 and upward, which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to Jan. 1, will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 20, or if not withdrawn, will be credited to the account and draw interest from the 1ST, THE SAME as a deposit.

DEPOSITS MADE on or before JAN. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

SIX PER CENT. Interest (free from Government Tax) allowed on all sums from $5 to $5,000.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION. NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared the usual semi-annual dividend at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to Jan. 1, payable on and after the 18th of January. Interest not withdrawn will be added to the principal, and bear interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ALL DEPOSITS Made on or before the 20th of January will draw interest from the 1st of January.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of Government tax.

DEPOSITS made on or before JANUARY 20 will draw interest from JANUARY 1.

INTEREST NOT WITHDRAWN WILL BEAR INTEREST AS PRINCIPAL from Jan. 1.

WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, Corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, free of Government tax, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, payable on and after Jan. 18, 1869.

DEPOSITS made on or before Jan. 18, will draw interest from Jan. 1. BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN HOOPER, President.
J. F. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK. Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.

SIX PER CENT. Interest on $5 to $5,000.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1. ASSETS, $5,836,736 53.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 644 BROADWAY, COR. BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1868.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION have declared the thirty-sixth semi-annual dividend on all deposits, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums not exceeding $1,000; and Five Per Cent. on larger sums; payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1869, free of Government tax. The dividend will be credited under date of Jan. 1, and if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.

SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, ON ALL SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000, will allowed Depositors, July 1, 1869, and Jan. 1, 1870.

E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVING BANK, SOUTHWEST corner of Bowery and Canal-st.

1869—JANUARY INTEREST.—A semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum (free from national tax) on all sums of $5 and upward, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st of January, will be paid on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 21.

Interest will be credited under date of Jan. 1, and, if not withdrawn, will receive interest, the same as a deposit, after that date.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will receive interest from the 1st of January.

Bank open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and also on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7.

Bank books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1868.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEPOSITORS at the rate of SEVEN per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and SIX per cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the By-laws, free from Government tax and payable on and after Jan. 18, 1869.

All interest not called for will be credited as principal and draw interest accordingly.

All deposits made on or before Jan. 10, 1869, will draw interest from the 1st.

BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRICE, } Secretaries.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

The usual SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st day of January, will be paid on and after Jan. 20.

Interest not called for will be added to the principal and draw interest the same as deposits of Jan. 1.

All money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. CHAS. PECK, President.
CHAS. T. RODGERS, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.—Six per cent. interest, (free from taxes) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $10,000.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7. German spoken.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance in Park-place.—Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward (free from Government tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1869.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42d-st. and 8th-av.—Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums of $5 and upward, free of Government tax. Interest begins the first of every month. Deposits on or before Jan. 21, draw interest from the 1st.

SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES B. PECK, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 3 AND 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.—Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, draw interest from Jan. 1; 6 per cent interest, free of tax, up to $5,000.

PETER M. DINGEE, President.
WILLIAM GRANDY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

R. H. BULL, President.
J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, 3D-AV., BETWEEN 125TH AND 126TH STS.—SIX PER CENT. interest, free from Government tax. Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1. THOS. S. TAPPEN, President. JOHN S. KENYON, Secretary.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "MEDICAL Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

SCALES.

THE SAMPSON SCALE COMPANY, NO. 240 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

Manufacture and have constantly on hand for sale, WEIGH LOCK, RAILROAD TRACK, HAY, COAL, CATTLE, WAREHOUSE and every variety of smaller Scales.

No Scale before the public possesses the sensitiveness, simplicity, rigidity, accuracy, durability, compactness, facility and exactness of adjustment and adaptability to any location which belong to the SAMPSON COMBINATION.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 16th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ELIAS M. GREENE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 30th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 18, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHAUNCEY M. SILLIMAN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Chauncey M. Silliman, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1869.

ja18-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MOSES H. BAUMGARTEN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Moses H. Baumgarten, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of February A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 16th day of January, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

MORRISON, LAUTERBACH & SPINGARN, Attorneys.
ja18-law3wM*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MORITZ J. FRIEDMAN and ABRAHAM J. FRIEDMAN, bankrupts.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Moritz J. Friedman and Abraham J. Friedman, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of December, A. D. 1868. ROBERT J. HOGUET, Assignee.

ja4-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES COLE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles Cole, of New-York City, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-street, (corner Nassau-street,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for an adjourned hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; that said hearing has been adjourned from the 19th day of January, 1869, to said 4th day of February, 1869.—Dated New-York, on the 2d day of January, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

ja4-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DEWITT C. HALL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Dewitt C. Hall, of New-York City, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of February, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated, New-York, on the 8th day of January, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ja11-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SOLOMON LEVI, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 3d day of February, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, Jan. 9, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

MORRISON, LAUTERBACH & SPINGARN, Attorneys.
ja11-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES T. TRENCH and BENJAMIN R. MILLER bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and of the creditors of each of said bankrupts, will be held on the 27th day of January, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, for the purposes named in the 27th section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, approved March 2, 1867."—Dated New-York, Dec. 21, 1868. CHARLES H. CROSBY, Assignee.

ja18-law2wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD C. ROBINSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1869.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edward C. Robinson, of Mott Haven, in the County of Westchester and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, New-York City.
ja11-law3wM*

NO. 1,097.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of AUSTIN A. FULLER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Austin A. Fuller, of the City of New-York, in the County of New York and State of New York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New York, the 9th day of January, A. D. 1869.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New York City.
ja11-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH JACOBSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, on the 16th day of January, A. D. 1869.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Joseph Jacobson, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, New-York City.
ja18-law3wM*

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL. With Primary Department and Gymnasium, Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," FOUNDED 1855,
Is a reliable and practical Educational Bureau,
To aid those who want well-qualified Teachers;
To represent Teachers who seek positions;
To give parents information of good Schools;
To sell, rent and exchange School properties.
Fourteen years' trial proves it efficient in securing THE RIGHT TEACHER FOR THE RIGHT PLACE.
All wanting Teachers should see Teachers' Bulletin. Teachers seeking positions should have Application Form. Demand for Experienced Teachers is constant. Early applications desirable.
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, 14 Bond-st., N. Y.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, DANBURY, CONN. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE, Washington Heights, 170th-st. Boarding School for boys; French, language of the school; graduating courses for the modern languages, mathematics and business. Circulars, LEROY'S, No. 913 Broadway, and G. LESPINASSE, No. 35 John-st., first floor.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 19 weeks begins Feb. 18. Superior advantages in all departments. Rooms commodious, carpeted and neatly furnished; steam heat; gas light; rates reasonable. GEO. C. SMITH.

MOTHERS' HOME.—STUDY RENDERED attractive. Collegiate course, Pestalozzian system, adapted to delicate, precocious children; all ages; three years' progress in one by finishing pupils. No. 56 West 44th-st.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, teach book-keeping practically; they also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S FAMILY SCHOOL for young ladies, at Newburg, N. Y. The semi-annual term begins Feb. 3. For circulars, address the Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

A RAPID AND ELEGANT HANDWRITING guaranteed to every pupil, old and young. Apply this week, GOLDSMITH, No. 42 East 14th-st.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S ENGLISH, French and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys, Newburg, N. Y.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I.—Second term opens Feb. 8, 1869. P. A. ANDREU.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR YOUNG BOYS.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island. E. KINDS, Principal.

TEACHERS.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING the English branches and music, vocal and instrumental, and having had entire charge in household matters, desires a re-engagement in a family of high moral worth; unexceptionable references given and required. Address E. J. M., Box No. 1,954 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—A GOVERNESS TO INSTRUCT two young ladies in the higher branches of English, French and music; an Episcopalian, willing to live in the country, preferred. Address W. T., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of children thoroughly; dressing hair, &c.; or assist with the chamberwork and to do sewing; has lived in first-class families; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR SEVERAL EXPERIENCED cooks and laundresses, nurses, waitresses and general servants, whose references are most unexceptionable to the first families, at MANNING'S, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, (opposite the City Hall.) N. B.—Excellent servants waiting for country situations.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., City or country situations for a large number of first-class cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, ladies' maids, nurses, house-workers, for private families, hotels, boarding-houses.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, the washing of a family and gentlemen, at her own house; gentlemen's washing and plain washing done at seventy-five cents per dozen. Call at No. 121 3d-av., near 14th-st., in the rear house. Mrs. McCANN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, fine muslins, &c.; refers to her last place, where she lived for four years. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, capable girl to do cooking or general housework; is a respectful, neat and economical servant, and an excellent washer and ironer; best references given. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; City or country.

WANTED—THE WASHING OF SOME FAMILIES by the month or week; does gentlemen's up in the best manner; seventy-five cents a dozen. Address Mrs. BURNS, No. 332 East 24th-st., second floor, back room, all the week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman; is a good cook and baker, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; good reference given. Call at No. 81 West 26th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands soups, meat, poultry and game, and all kinds of desserts; also boning and larding; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 347 West 25th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as a good plain cook; will do washing and ironing, or will do laundry and chamberwork; in City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH CHAMBERMAID and seamstress, with excellent City reference, a situation in this City or Brooklyn; sews neatly; will wash for a lady and child; wages, $10. Call at No. 3.3 East 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as seamstress; can do family sewing and dress-making, or attend growing children and do chamberwork; City references. Call at No. 208 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, TRUSTWORTHY servant, a situation as cook in a private family or boarding-house; makes good bread and pastry; does the coarse washing; wages $14; best of City reference. Call at No. 305 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook in a private family; can cook every kind of meats, soups, game, and pastry and baking; has good City reference; will go to the country. Call at No. 1 2 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as laundress; she thoroughly understands her business; flute, do up ladies' fine muslins nicely; or chambermaid and laundress; or fine washing; country or City. Call at 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as good cook; willing to assist with washing and ironing; the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 49 6th-av., Room No. 11.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, and would assist with the washing and ironing; has good reference. Call at No. 342 East 23d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; has the best recommendations. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUATION to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; best of references. Apply at No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH dressmaker a few more engagements by the day or week in private families. Call on or address AUROUZE, No. 180 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK and baker, or laundress, in a small family, City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A FIRST-CLASS laundress; can give good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid, nurse or waitress. Call at No. 183 2d-st., between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; IS WILLING to assist with the washing; City reference given. Call at No. 216 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN as monthly or an infant's nurse; has had experience in both. Inquire for two days, No. 109 West 20th-st.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD, CAPABLE servants, German, English, Scotch or Irish, can be suited immediately at CARPENTER'S large first-class Employment Office, (established 15 years,) No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 330 AND 333 4th-av., corner of 25th-st., excellent situations open for ladies' maids, seamstresses, cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, and girls of all work, for City and country.

FAMILIES IN WANT OF GOOD CAPABLE servants, English, Scotch, Welsh and Irish, can be suited immediately at the Union Protestant Office, No. 102 East 12th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman; one who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City reference; wages moderate in a permanent place. Can be seen at No. 436 6th-av., in the saddler's store. Call for W. C.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant Canadian (single) as coachman, gardener, or farmer; capable of taking entire charge; good reference as to character, &c. Address W. B., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE young man, a situation as coachman and gardener; is a good milker, and is not afraid to work; good references; country preferred. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st., for three days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A young man, who thoroughly understands his business in every respect, and is perfectly willing to make himself generally useful; can milk; good City reference. Address J. L., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISHMAN, a situation as waiter or carver in a hotel or restaurant; excellent City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; can milk; best of City reference. Address T. B., No. 256 West 29th-st.

HELP WANTED.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE

A good traveling salesman is wanted at No. 50 Dey-st.

A MAN OF ENTERPRISE WANTED to open a free test office for Wolcott's Pain Paint and Annihilator in each of the Southern States, Canada and Pacific Coast. Large profits and conscientious employment, requiring but small capital. Those who wish can call and see the remarkable cures performed for scores of people every day, at No. 170 Chatham-square, New-York, or address R. L. WOLCOTT, No. 170 Chatham-square, New-York.

WANTED—FOR FIRST-CLASS UP-TOWN situations, a number of good waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, ladies' maids, cooks, laundresses, American, English, Irish, German, all suited at No. 1,270 Broadway; hotels and country families supplied with servants. Knickerbocker Employment Office, No. 1,270 Broadway, between 32d and 33d sts.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS BLACKSMITHS, used to ironing off light carriages, to work on velocipedes; those used to eastern work preferred; the best of wages; or piece-work and steady employment. Apply to E. F. PARROTT, No. 170 Duffield-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—FOR EXCELLENT SITUATIONS, a large number of nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, ladies' maids, laundresses, cooks of all kinds, and all English, American, Irish, Scotch, German, suited at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—STENCIL TOOL SAMPLES free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
In great variety and at prices from $10, $12 50, $15, $17 50, $20 to $30 and upward.
Manufactured by THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY.
ALSO,
Hearths, Tiles, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks, Urinals.
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS.
Slabs, plain and enameled. Slate work made to order. A discount to the trade.
Quarries and Manufactory, Middle Granville, N. Y.
Warehouse and Showrooms, 40 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEAD-STONES, at reduced prices. A. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country. Get price list.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED MARBLE and MARBLE MANTELS, RICH and ELEGANT DESIGNS. T. B. STEWART, No. 218 West 42d-st., near Broadway. Branch No. 605 6th-av.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of CRARY & DATER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

CHARLES F. CRARY.
By EDWARD F. CRARY, Attorney.
HENRY DATER.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1869.

No. 30 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.

MR. GEORGE BLISS (OF THE LATE FIRM of George Bliss & Co.) has this day joined our New-York and London firms, which will be continued under the firm names of MORTON, BLISS & CO., New-York, and L. P. MORTON, BURNS & CO., London.

L. P. MORTON & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.

THIS DAY, CLARENCE S. BROWN, OF New-York, retires from, and FREDERIC CHALMERS, of Liverpool, is admitted to, partnership in our several firms. BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WE HAVE THIS DAY associated DANIEL E. COMSTOCK, FRANCIS LEE and JOHN WELFORD with us in business. Style of the firm remains unchanged.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869. WM. YOUNG & CO.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS SAIL EVERY WEEK NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Jan. 23
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE...SATURDAY, Feb. 6
ST. LAURENT.....ROUSSEAU...SATURDAY, Feb. 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $95.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $95.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 56 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,
Favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY

From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

IOWA.....Jan. 16 COLUMBIA.....Feb. 6
CALEDONIA.....Jan. 23 EUROPA.....Feb. 13
BRITANNIA.....Jan. 30 INDIA.....Feb. 20

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $80 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $140.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY.

CUBA.....Jan. 20 RUSSIA.....Feb. 10
JAVA.....Jan. 27 CHINA.....Feb. 17
AUSTRALIAN.....Feb. 3 CUBA.....Feb. 24

Passage money payable in gold.
Cabin.....$130 | Second Cabin.....$80
Cabin to Paris.....$145 |
No steerage passengers carried.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN
STEAM COMPANY.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAYS.

COLORADO.....3,015 tons.....Jan. 20, at 10 A. M.
NEBRASKA.....3,392 tons.....Jan. 27, at 9 P. M.
CELTIC (new).....2,960 tons.....Feb. 3, at 11 A. M.
NEVADA (new).....Feb. 10, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $35, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

TRIPOLI.....Jan. 28 ALEPPO.....Feb. 4
TARIFA.....Feb. 11 SIBERIA.....Feb. 18

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight or Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP DENMARK, Cutting.
Will leave SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 12 M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 69 Broadway.
E. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Jan. 16, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Jan. 23, 1 P. M.
KANGAROO (via Halifax).....Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1 P. M.

And every subsequent SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
PAYABLE IN GOLD.

First Cabin.....$100 | Steerage.....$30 and 35
To London.....105 | To London.....35 and 40
To Paris.....115 | To Paris.....40 and 45
Halifax.....20 | Halifax.....15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch steamer.....45 | St. John's, N. F., by Branch steamer.....30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

THE PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY dispatch a steamer every month from Panama about the 20th, in time for the arrival of the British Mail steamer at Aspinwall. The Pacific Mail Company's steamer leaving New-York for Aspinwall on the 5th of each month will make the necessary connection. Passengers and cargo booked through from New-York to the several Colonial ports. A special steamer runs to the newly discovered gold region of Hokitika.

For further information regarding rates of freight, passage money, &c., &c., apply to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 58 Wall-st, or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin.		Second Cabin.	Steerage.
Outside.	Inside.		
$275	$225	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

FOUR TIMES A MONTH
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

JAN. 23—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. CONNER, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. W. H. WEST.

Steamer leaving Feb. 9, connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco March 5, 1869, for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. H. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKELPAUGH, Feb. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. Geo. B. Sloan, March 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer
EAGLE, Capt. R. H. GREENE,
at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE.....Jan. 21.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, via Nassau.....Jan. 28.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.....Feb. 4.

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The fine steamship GRANADA, Capt. C. H. HARRIS, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on FRIDAY, Jan. 29, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana, $65 currency. For freight passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the first-class steamer
FLAG, Capt. HOFFMAN,
on SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.

Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports.

For freight or passage apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No 174 Chambers-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.

The first-class steamship RAVEN will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 5 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Cabin passage $20.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. CROMWELL.....VAILL...SATURDAY, Jan. 23
GEO. WASHINGTON...GAGE...SATURDAY, Jan. 30

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For passage, first and second class, or freight apply to the agents, H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 56 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and elegant side-wheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will be dispatched on THURSDAY, Jan. 21, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 9, North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, R. LAWENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following THURSDAY.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Company.—The steamship CHAUNCEY, sailing on SATURDAY, 23d inst., at 12 M. Freight received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, 22d inst.

All former facilities afforded to shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
F. H. BABY, Agent.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PARTNER WANTED WITH $8,000, TO manage a manufactory in London, England; passage paid over and $3,000 salary; profits to each partner not less than $8,000 per annum. Address C., Box No. 94 St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF 400 LOTS,

PART OF

The Morris-Stebbins Tract.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 28, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,

400 VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS,

SITUATE ON

The Grand Central Avenue,

a continuation of the 7th and 8th-av. Boulevard, about three-quarters of a mile from Harlem Bridge, in Westchester County, on a line with 125th-st., and about 1,200 feet from the Morrisania and Melrose Stations of the Harlem Railroad, and one-quarter of a mile from Fordham horse cars, making the property accessible at all hours of day or night.

It is now proposed to place this portion of Westchester County under the charge of the

CENTRAL PARK COMMISSIONERS,

This property thus situated offers unusual inducements, either as an investment or for the purpose of erecting suburban residences, combining the advantage of city and country.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE improved property on Amity, West 19th and 40th sts., and on 7th-av., near Broadway; also lots on 39th-av. and 42d-st. By order of the undersigned executors and devisees of THOMAS W. THORNE, deceased.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on

TUESDAY, JAN. 26,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

AMITY-ST.—The two lots of land, with the brick and frame buildings thereon, situate on north side of Amity-st., between 6th-av. and Macdougal-st., and known as Nos. 127 and 129. Lots each about 22x100 feet.

WEST 19TH-ST.—The first-class three-story brown-stone house and lot, situate on the northerly side of 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., and known as No. 16. The house is 21.5x54 feet, has all modern improvements and is in good order. Lot 92 feet in depth.

7TH-AV.—Five four-story brick houses and lots, situate on the easterly side of 7th-av., commencing on the northeast corner of 40th-st., Nos. 489, 491, 493, 495 and 497 7th-av. Houses contain modern improvements.

WEST 40TH-ST.—Two four-story brick dwelling-houses and lots on north side of 40th-st., commencing 60 feet east of 7th-av., and adjoining the last-described property, known as Nos. 115 and 117.

42D-ST.—Three vacant lots on the south side of 42d-st., commencing 100 feet west of 8th-av., each 25x100 feet.

10TH-AV.—Four lots situate on the west side of 10th-av., commencing on the southwest corner of 46th-st., each 25.11x100 feet.

Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

WILLIAM S. THORNE,
JOHN W. THORNE,
THOMAS W. THORNE,
CHARLES R. THORNE.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF
SIXTY FOUR
VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS,
COMPRISING THE ENTIRE BLOCK BOUNDED BY 97TH AND 98TH AVS.,
97TH AND 98TH STS.,
TO CLOSE AN UNDIVIDED INTEREST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, JAN. 20, 1869,
AT HALF-PAST 0 O'CLOCK,
AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NO. 111 BROADWAY, TRINITY BUILDING, N. Y.,

The following described Real Estate, viz.:

97TH-ST.—Five lots on north side of 97th-st., comprising the entire front between 9th and 10th avs.

98TH-ST.—24 lots on south side of 98th-st., comprising the entire front between 9th and 10th avs.

9TH-AV.—4 lots on southwest corner of 97th-av. and 98th-st.; 9th-av. is paved with Belgian pavement.

10TH-AV.—4 lots on southeast corner of 10th-av. and 98th-st.

The above described lots belong in the immediate vicinity of the Central Park, and of first-class improvement, are rapidly enhancing in value, and very desirable as an investment; and to those wishing to purchase with a view to the erection of private residences, the lots on 97th-st. offer unusual inducements, the street being 100 feet wide, paved with Belgian pavement, on high, commanding ground, and very near the Central Park.

TERMS OF SALE UNUSUALLY LIBERAL, viz.: 70 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage, with privilege of paying at any time by giving thirty days' notice.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF 98 VALUABLE lots on Madison, 1st and 4th avs., Avenue A, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th and 56th sts.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 19, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway (Trinity Building,) by order of Edward Pearsall and Phebe Pearsall, executors of estate of Frances Pearsall, deceased:

1ST-AV.—Southeast corner 56th-st., 5 lots, each 20x 96.5.

AVENUE A.—Southwest corner 56th-st., 5 lots, each, 20x 96.5.

EAST 56TH-ST.—21 lots, entire front, south side, between 1st and Avenue A, each 20x100.5.

LEXINGTON-AV.—Northwest corner 44th-st., 8 lots, each 20x85.

EAST 44TH-ST.—4 lots, north side, 95 feet west of Lexington-av., adjoining the above, each 20x100.5.

Also, 5 lots, comprising the entire block bounded by Madison and 4th-avs., 45th and 46th sts.

LEXINGTON-AV.—Entire front, east side, between 43d and 44th sts., 10 lots, each 20x100.

EAST 42D AND 43D STS.—8 lots, adjoining the above on the rear.

4TH-AV.—Northeast corner 46th-st., 6 lots, corner lot 30x100.5, balance 20x100.5.

EAST 42D-ST.—South side, 125 feet west of Lexington-av., 2 lots, each 25x100.

TERMS OF SALE.—75 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for 3 or 5 years at 7 per cent., with privilege of paying off by giving sixty days notice.

Maps now ready at No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON AMITY AND 3RD STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, Jan. 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

4TH-AV.—5 lots west side of 4th-av., commencing 25.5 feet north of 62d-st.

62D-ST.—1 lot north side, 25 feet east of Madison-av.

Also, 1 lot north side, 100 feet east of Madison-av.

Also, 2 lots north side, 150 feet east of Madison-av.

Also, 2 lots north side, 200 feet west of 4th-av.

62D-ST.—2 lots south side, 25 feet east of Madison-av.

Also, 4 lots south side, 100 feet east of Madison-av.

Also, 2 lots south side, 150 feet west of 4th-av.

EDW. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—LAWRENCE, WRIGHT & STRATTON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 21, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

The valuable Water Front at Brooklyn, (formerly Williamsburg,) situated 100 feet south of the Grand-street Ferry, and distant 75 feet north of South First-st., consisting of three lots, each 25 feet front, by the whole depth from the river to Water-st., or (the old bye-road road,) with the right to fill in front of the same to the bulkhead line, as established by law, together with all the valuable water rights and privileges in front of the premises. Terms one day of sale.

Maps and particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

VALUABLE BOOKS AT AUCTION.

Clinton Hall Salerooms and Art Galleries.—LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.—MONDAY, Jan. 18, and following evenings, a private collection of Books, comprising a very choice assortment of standard literature, many early and rare works, illustrated works, &c., many of which are in handsome bindings. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. B. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Monday,) Jan. 18, at 12 o'clock, within their store:

200 Cases Valencia Oranges, Landing.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD AND CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.

Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.

Two of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 6 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.

E. S. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers,
No. 82 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD.—TO LET TO ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN a comfortable furnished front room, with plate board, in a private residence, 45th-st., between 6th and 7th aves.; first-class location. Address with reference, A. B. C., Box No. 859 Post Office.

TO LET—IN NINTH WARD, PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished, with partial board, to single middle-aged gentlemen; family private. Apply at No. 656 Greenwich-st.

NO. 52 EAST 15TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-place—A suite of handsome furnished rooms on second floor, with board, to a family or party of gentlemen; reference given and required.

BOARD AT HARLEM.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife desire to obtain board on the west side of Harlem in a private family. Address, stating terms and location, D. B. S., Box No. 1,861 Post Office, N. Y.

WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, FURNISHED bedroom, third floor, locality south, fire, gas, &c., with board, in a good location. Address, with terms, B. E. C., Box No. 1,857 Post Office.

A PLEASANT SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS to let, with or without board, at No. 17 East 37th-st.; references exchanged.

BOARD WANTED WITH PRIVATE table, for family of four; no nurse. Address, with particulars, Everett Lapraey, No. 72 West 34th-st.

NO. 36 WEST 10TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—Beautiful large front room, neatly furnished; modern improvements.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5TH-av., furnished apartments, three rooms en suite, with conveniences complete, to let with private table only.

DRY GOODS.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, &c.,
PRIOR TO THE REMOVAL OF THEIR RETAIL BRANCH OF BUSINESS TO THE NEW AND SPACIOUS PREMISES,
CORNER BROADWAY AND 19TH-ST.

600 DOZEN 5-8 LINEN DAMASK NAPKINS,
At $4 87 per dozen;
500 DOZEN 5-8 EXTRA QUALITY DO.,
At $5 75 per dozen;
600 DOZEN GOOD FRINGED HUCK TOWELS,
At $2 50 per dozen;
1,000 DOZEN FINE AND EXTRA SIZE HUCK TOWELS,
At $3 per dozen.
25 PIECES 10-4 HEAVY LINEN SHEETINGS,
At $1 per yard.
25 PIECES 11-4 FINE QUALITY LINEN SHEETINGS,
At $1 25 per yard.
25 PIECES 11-4 EXTRA FINE LINEN SHEETINGS,
At $1 50 per yard.
FULL SIZE 11-4 MARSEILLES QUILTS,
From $1 75 and upward.
300 PAIRS FULL SIZE BLANKETS,
Only $4 50 per pair.
200 PAIRS EXTRA QUALITY BLANKETS,
At $5 50 per pair.
60 PIECES PLAID FRENCH FLANNELS,
Finest imported, 75 and 85 cents per yard.
LARGE LOT REAL SHAKER FLANNELS,
At 30 cents per yard.
Together with a fine line of
FAMILY SHIRTING LINENS,
DAMASKS, TOWELINGS, PIQUES,
IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC WHITE GOODS, &c.,
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CORNER CANAL AND MERCER STS.

THE GREAT Closing Out Sale,

TO BE CONTINUED UNTIL THE WHOLE STOCK IS DISPOSED OF,

REGARDLESS OF COST.

BARGAINS IN BOMBAZINES, POPLINS, REPS, ALPACAS, LUSTRE CORDS, CREPES, BLACK SILKS, &c., ALSO A GREAT VARIETY OF SECOND MOURNING GOODS.

JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,

NO. 551 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN SPRING AND PRINCE STS.

BLANKETS, BED COMFORTERS, QUILTS.

A large and complete assortment at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

Also, COTTON AND LINEN SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS AND PILLOW-CASE GOODS, of all the best makes; TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, TOWELS, CRASH, and PIANO COVERS, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, FEATHERS, TICKINGS, some of extra quality, not to be found elsewhere; IRON BEDSTEADS, CRADLES, MATTRESS AND UMBRELLA STANDS, STORE AND PIANO STOOLS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WILLIAM GARDNER,

No. 244 Canal-st., between Broadway and Centre-st.

BARGAINS

IN RICH FURS.

THE SALE WILL CONTINUE FOR THIRTY DAYS, AT LESS THAN COST.
TERRY, NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE.

R. H.	DRY GOODS AND FANCY GOODS,	MACY.
R. H.		MACY.
R. H.		MACY.
R. H.		MACY.
R. H.	AT POPULAR PRICES.	MACY.
R. H.	14th-st. and 6th-av.	MACY.

KID GLOVES AT COSTS PAIR; CHILdren's real kid; ladies', 75 cents, $1, $1 25. Jouvin's first quality two button kids; cloth gloves, mittens, leggings, knitted drawers, &c. Ladies' and children's hosiery and underwear, at ELGEE'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

PROPOSALS.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY, No. 20 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY, the 22d day of January, 1869, for the supply of 200,000 pounds of Fresh Beef and 200,000 pounds of Fresh Vegetables, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard and Station, as required. The Beef and Vegetables must be of good quality, and the best the market affords, and each article must be offered for by the pound. The Beef to be in equal proportions, fore and hind quarters.

Bonds, with approved security, will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will, on no account, be paid until it is fully complied with.

Every offer made must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed; the responsibility of the guarantors to be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied, by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles proposed and has the means required by act of Congress.

It is to be understood that in case the stipulated quantity of either article shall be delivered, leaving a balance due on the contract for such article, the same may be considered as completed in full, at the option of the Department.

The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.

J. C. ELDREDGE,
Paymaster U. S. Navy at New-York.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 24, 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for constructing the portion of the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, between the cities of New-Orleans and Mobile, embracing about 2,650,000 cubic yards of earth-work, the delivery of materials for and construction of 4,500 lineal feet of truss bridging, 25,000 lineal feet of pile and trestle bridging, and for delivery of 400,000 cross-ties and other materials, will be received at the Company's office, in the City of New-Orleans, up to 10 o'clock A. M. Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1869.

Maps and profiles of the line, plans of structures and approximate amounts of work to be done, will be exhibited at the same office, on and after December 10, 1868, and blank forms furnished for contracts, specifications, propositions, &c., &c.

All proposals to be addressed to Henry Van Vleck, Chief Engineer for the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, New-Orleans, La.

The Company reserves the right to reject any proposal which for any reason may be deemed unsatisfactory.

JAMES A. RAYNOR,
President N. O., M. and C. R. R. Co.
Office of the Company in New-York, No. 31 Pine-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HORACE B. CLAFLIN, EDWARD S. EAMES and EDWARD W. BANCROFT, plaintiffs, against ARTHUR FORSHTEIN, defendant.—Place of trial City and County of New-York.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the Defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 291 Broadway, in the said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of thirteen hundred and fifty-one 94-100 dollars, with interest from the 27th day of July, 1868, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, Aug. 6, 1868.

BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 291 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 2d day of January, 1869, nunc pro tunc, as of Aug. 13, 1868.

BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
jal-1awSw*

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES, VELOCIPEDES, SLEIGHS,
ALL STYLES; GREAT BARGAINS.
HARNESS, BELLS, ROBES, &c.
At warerooms of
CALVIN WITTY,
No. 658 Broadway.
A lot of second-hand Carriages for sale cheap.

NO SALE—SIX OR SEVEN YOUNG HORSES; a lady or child may drive or ride them; they will show for themselves. Apply at the stable corner of 4th-av. and 72d-st.

FOR SALE—A CARTMAN'S CART AT A BARgain; new and thoroughly built. Apply at No. 59 Lewis-st.

HORSE, TOP WAGON AND HARNESS, all in good order, for sale cheap; inquire, till sold, of JOHN AITON, grocer, No. 441 West 56th-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

THOSE VALUABLE STORES, NOS. 75, 77, 79 and 81 VESEY-ST., CORNER OF WASHINGTON, LONG OCCUPIED BY WETMORE & CO.

FOR PRICE AND TERMS APPLY ON THE PREMISES.

FOR SALE—A FINE FIVE-STORY CORNER store, on South-st., below Wall-st., 22x100. $75,000.

For Sale, Pine-st. Property.—The five-story stores, Nos. 92 and 94 Pine-st., near South-st., running through to Depeyster-st., about 23 feet wide each; will be sold together or separately. Price, $25,000 each. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

THIRD-AV.—A VALUABLE PLOT OF ground, well improved with stores and dwellings, on 3d-av., corner inclosed; size of ground, 100.5x110. For particulars, apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

A VALUABLE CORNER PROPERTY on Grand-st., containing three lots, east of the Bowery; improved.
For particulars, apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FULL HALF BLOCK OF ground on 8th-av., running through to 9th-av., (20 lots,) fronting Central Park. Also, several desirable plots of lots on the Central Park and Boulevard.
Apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE OR MORE OF THOSE NEW four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses on the north side of 58th-st., between 7th and Madison avs.; finished in a very superior manner. Inquire of the owner, on the premises, (possession immediately,) JOHN C. SARES.

WATER FRONT—ON THE NORTH SIDE OF the Harlem River, east of the iron bridge, in plots from 100 to 1,000 feet front with any number of lots in rear to connect. Apply to LEWIS B. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

FIFTY-THIRD-ST., 150 FEET EAST of 5th-av., two lots, $28,000. Also, 26 acres and 12 acres in Westchester County, near the Iron Bridge, well situated for dividing into lots. Apply to
FRANK G. BROWN.

FOR SALE—THE FULL SIZE BROWN-STONE front house No. 14 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., three stories front and four stories rear; in good order and early possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

RARE CHANCE.—EIGHT LOTS OF ground, (25x100.5 each,) with large house, for sale, near the Circle on 56th-st. None but principals need apply to DAVID HOYT, No. 226 Cherry-st.; or W. GEMMOND, builder, 112th-st., near 4th-av.

TO INVESTORS.—FOR SALE, BELOW 14TH-st. and between 5th and 6th avs., a large plot of ground, through from street to street, with 12 good four-story dwellings. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, OR TO LEASE FOR BUSIness purposes—The four-story brick house, No. 20 Union-place, east side Union-square, between 19th and 20th sts., 26x125. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROADWAY.—FOR SALE—A LOT 21.9x200, ON west side, near St. Nicholas Hotel, with possession May 1, 1869. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIFTEEN LOTS ON THE BOULEvard and 126th-st.; eighteen lots at Fort Washington, and seventeen acres at White Plains. Terms easy. G. LESPINASSE, No. 35 John-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR THREE-STORY BRICK tenement-houses Nos. 233, 235, 237 and 239 9th-st., between Avenues B and C. Apply to E. W. VAN VOORHIS, Jr., No. 33 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE.—A DOUBLE STORE IN MURRAY-st., near Church, 22x78. $30,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, EACH 25x100, south side of 121st-st., 200 feet west of 10th-av. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

FOR SALE—A FINE FIVE-STORY CORNER store on South-st., below Wall-st.; 25x100; $75,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A LIST OF HOUSES, BUSINESS PROPERTY, tenements and lots mailed free by STANLEY DAY, No. 220 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—The three-story frame houses, with brick basement and sub-cellar, Nos. 2 and 4 Clark-st., corner Columbus; terms easy. For permits to see the houses apply at No. 117 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—LAND BY THE ACRE IN BROOKlyn: whole blocks, near Prospect Park and the new Boulevards; also, desirable building lots in all parts of the city. M. A. AULAND & CO., No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT PELHAM, WESTCHESTER County, N. Y., on the Sound

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

Settlement of Plantation Accounts—The Compensation of the Freedmen—Their Treatment, Condition and Prospects—The "Cotton Mania"—Signs of General Prosperity—The Gloom of Politicians—The Negro Disturbances Near Savannah—Railroad Rivalry—A Combination Defeated.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MACON, Ga., Saturday, Jan. 9, 1869.

During the past ten days I have been traveling in Southwestern Georgia, the principal cotton-growing district in the State, with a view to judge for myself from personal observation, the feelings existing between the white employers and the black laborers, to witness the plantation settlements of accounts among the hands at the close of the year, and to form some idea of the agricultural and industrial prospects of the year which has just commenced. I happened to be present when several of the large planters were paying off their hands—dividing thousands of dollars among them—and paying each one in money, in addition to corn, peas, oats, fodder, and other produce, independent of provisions, houses, firewood and advances for clothes during the past twelve months, from $75 to $125. I had heard that the negroes were charged exorbitant prices for the articles advanced, and that thus they were, in many cases, swindled out of a large portion of their honest earnings. I therefore informed myself as to the market prices of the principal articles of food and clothing which freedmen purchase from their employers, and compared them with those charged on the plantation books, and in no instance did I see anything charged at a higher price than the market value of the day, without any charge for interest or any profit of any kind. The account of each hand was kept separate; his share of the crop ascertained; the several items of his account read over, and acknowledged or compared with a book in the possession of the hand in which all his purchases were charged as he made them, and the balance struck and paid to him, in good and lawful greenbacks. In some instances it was difficult to make the negroes comprehend what Mantalini called the "dimnition total" of their purchases, and the subtraction of that amount from their cotton money, but after some trouble and a good deal of iteration, they comprehended it and were quite satisfied, expressing perfect satisfaction with their employers, with their "luck" and themselves, and hoping that they may "do as well another year." In no part of the world is the corresponding class of laborers as prosperous in a material sense as these negroes. Certainly not in the Old World, and I doubt very much whether the field laborers in the North and West, after defraying all their expenses and those of their families for a year, clear an average of $100.

I could see no disposition on the part of the planters to act unjustly or unkindly. On the contrary, I saw stoppages for lost time, breakages, and other forfeitures, remitted universally, and I heard none but kind words from both parties. Politics and voting were never named.

There are indications of a reluctance on the part of freedmen to contract for the next year. They have got the idea that freedom is not compatible with an obligation to work twelve months under the direction "of a white man." They recognize the necessity for labor, but want to work by the month or to "job about for awhile," and having ready cash in their pockets, do not *feel* the value of time. To some extent this feeling is attributable to a vague idea that something wonderful will happen when "Massa GRANT comes in," and that to enjoying that something to the highest degree it is essential not to be "tied down by no contract with a white man." In a few days, however, the store-keepers in the towns and villages will have got most if not all the negroes' money for brass-headed canes, accordions, flutes, fire-crackers, hoop skirts, waterfalls, and the gaudiest articles of female raiment, and when the money is out wit will return and contracts will be made. The long-mooted case of money-wages versus a share of the crop is still undecided. Wages would be the best mode of compensation in the interest of the planter if the negro would work, and the negro would be better satisfied and would sooner learn the value of money and of economy. But the share in the crop, dividing the risk and making the laborer's profit dependent on his industry, is found to be the safest and best.

An immense area will be planted in cotton next year. The incentive of 25 cents per pound is irresistible. Everyone is going to plant who has an acre of ground, and every one seems confident that "cotton will never fall again below 20 cents." I am much afraid that provision crops will be neglected, and that the suffering of 1867 will be experienced again. But it is idle to talk or give advice. "Sell cotton at $1.00 a bale and buy corn at 75 cents or $1," is the invariable reply to the sagest counsel.

The mule drovers, who this time last year were the most disconsolate and disappointed set of men I ever saw, are now the most cheerful and contented. They have sold their stocks readily at high prices, and the cry is still they come. Good medium mules, from five to seven years old and broke, bring readily from $175 to $200. The dealers in fertilizers are very active. There are hundreds of phosphates, and superphosphates, ammoniated raw bones, and dry bones, and ground bones, and flour of bones advertised as "the very best manure for cotton." All sorts of guano, vastly superior to Peruvian, are offered for sale in every direction, and the newspapers are filled with flaming accounts of the surprising effects of these stimulants to production.

All this shows prosperity, and promises well, unless it is overdone. The eagerness to "go to work and make something" is universal. Arrangements are being made to erect several cotton and paper mills. The coal mines are being worked more extensively and more profitably than heretofore. Business in the towns and cities has not been so active since the war closed. Every one has money except the lawyers and the editors. Railroad enterprises are in every stage of embryo construction, from the bare project to the advertisement for proposals to build the first twenty miles. Politicians alone look gloomy, shake their heads, and are apprehensive, the Democrats fearing that the —— Congress will pass the Edmunds' bill or something like it, and the Bullock party fearing that Congress "won't do nothing."

The negro disturbances in the country round Savannah, in Chatham, Bryan and Liberty Counties, are much more serious than it was supposed at first. The negroes have virtually taken possession of the whole country, seized all the cotton and other movable property, expelled the owners and their families, murdering those who resist, and ill-treating and insulting all. The tales from that section which are told by those who have made their escape are really terrible. Allowing for great exaggeration from alarm, as well as ill-will, the condition of affairs is very serious. The negroes are organized, have picketed all the avenues of approach, forbid egress or ingress, and declare that they mean to hold the country against all comers. It is well authenticated that they have committed several atrocious murders, and that indignities have been offered to white women which have been worse than death. The military have gone to aid the civil authorities, but the report is that the negroes are not going to yield without a fight. Of course they will be subdued, and that quickly; but the danger is, that having once learned their power, and the force of organization, they may have set an example which others may imitate, and which will result in much suffering and trouble, as well as loss of life. The loss of property in consequence of the Ogeechee disturbance has been very large.

The attempt by the Central Railroad and the City of Savannah, by combination of money and influence, to control all the railroads in Southern Georgia and kill every enterprise that is not tributary to the success of the Central Road and Savannah, has failed for the present, the Courts having enjoined the proposed arrangements, which were designed to destroy the Atlantic and Gulf and the Macon and Brunswick Railroads. QUONDAM.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

Annual Report of the Metropolitan Board of Health—The Mortality of the Past Year—The Tenement House Law—Foundlings and Nurseries.

The third annual report of the Metropolitan Board of Health, for the year included between Nov. 1, 1867, and Oct. 31, 1868, has just been published, and from its pages we present the following as the most interesting points made known:

During the year no epidemic diseases have prevailed in the district. The most notable fact has been the mortality among young children, especially of those under one year of age, and this has been so great as to arrest serious attention and to lead to the inquiry whether the management of them is not radically wrong, and the deaths out of proportion to the known causes which exist to endanger their lives. The following table will indicate the mortality of children under one year of age, compared with the general mortality, for every week of the year:

NEW-YORK MORTALITY, BY WEEKS, 1868.

Week in the year.	Mortality under one year.	Total mortality.	Week in the year.	Mortality under one year.	Total mortality.
1st	164	653	27th	388	614
2d	134	441	28th	619	1,142
3d	134	414	29th	368	781
4th	100	379	30th	353	736
5th	115	402	31st	363	751
6th	124	448	32d	301	648
7th	91	448	33d	303	732
8th	132	437	34th	365	686
9th	113	482	35th	228	599
10th	130	464	36th	247	569
11th	124	412	37th	181	515
12th	126	480	38th	156	454
13th	121	468	39th	155	472
14th	143	472	40th	138	423
15th	152	509	41st	141	424
16th	105	485	42d	122	369
17th	125	453	43d	112	380
18th	104	432	44th	86	336
19th	121	440	45th	81	334
20th	115	407	46th	76	336
21st	110	408	47th	77	358
22d	96	348	48th	83	350
23d	107	392	49th	88	324
24th	107	387	50th	103	385
25th	144	427	51st	82	369
26th	147	413	52d	101	367

From this table, it will be perceived that from one-fourth to one-half of the whole mortality is to be found among children under one year of age, and it is acknowledged that in some portions of the City, eighty per cent. of the mortality occurs in the infant population.

DR. HARRIS' RETURNS.

The Registrar's report shows that 25,459 deaths occurred in the City and County of New-York in the year that ended on the 1st of October last; and that there were 9,615 deaths in Brooklyn in the same period. Though these totals shew a slight increase in the aggregate mortality in the two cities, the increase is by no means as great as the medical officers justly feared it would be, in consequence of the increase in population and the excessive temperature of the Winter and the Summer. The Registrar states that no Summer in the previous forty years was as hot, damp and unhealthful as the last season. The total number of deaths by the diarrhœal diseases in New-York amounted to 3,836, and the zymotic or ferment diseases amounted to 7,581. In Brooklyn the former amounted to 1,675, and the total of the latter class of deaths was 3,042. The greater portion of this lamentable mortality occurred in the hot months. And although it did not equal the amount of mortality which this class of maladies gave in the corresponding months of 1866, it was so great as to cause intense anxiety, and to lead to the adoption of vigilant measures to hold in check whatever sources of these disorders that could be reached.

COMPARISON OF DEATHS IN WARDS.

Wards.	1867. Total No. of Deaths.	1867. Deaths by Zymotic Diseases.	1868. Total No. of Deaths.	1868. Deaths by Zymotic Diseases.
Fourth	767	187	691	156
Sixth	829	274	730	184
Seventh	1,111	347	1,074	297
Sixteenth	1,005	268	990	231
First	460	158	527	149
Fifth	601	161	681	149
Twenty-second	1,324	428	1,556	499

The fact that the death rates can and do steadily decrease in such wards as the Fourth, Sixth and Sixteenth, under the influence of sanitary care, is full of encouragement and promise; while the causes that now hinder such improvement in the First and Twenty-second Wards in a sickly Summer have already been so carefully investigated that the needed reforms cannot long be delayed. The Registrar shows very conclusively that local evils, pertaining to the drainage and sewerage, and to ascertained sources of atmospheric contamination, and toward which this Board is giving its utmost efforts for sanitary improvement, are chargeable with the excess of mortality that occurred last Summer in the wards which showed least improvement in the death-rate. The average death-rate in the entire City in the year ending on the 1st of October is estimated at 25.45 in the 1,000 inhabitants, or 25.450 in 1,000,000. The rate of mortality in Brooklyn is not less than 2 in 1,000 less than in New-York. The Registrar's report shows how these death-rates compare with those of previous years, as well as with those of other cities. This Board has encouraged the most searching and faithful inquiry into the removable and local causes of mortality, and it is now reaping the advantages which arise to its effective working by having the unhealthful districts under constant observation. A separate special history of deaths in tenement-houses is made up week by week in the Bureau of Vital Statistics, and the number and causes of deaths in every such house constitute important elements in sanitary maps, which are prepared for the use of the Board and its officers, as well as for future reference and analysis. It appears that during the nine months that have been footed up, in the present year, in a total mortality of 19,813, there were 11,571 deaths in tenement-houses in which three or more families reside in apartments rented by the month; while only 4,803 deaths occurred in all other kinds of dwellings, except public institutions—in which 3,439 persons died—most of whom also were taken to those institutions from the tenement-houses. By these and various other methods, in which the fatal operations of different kinds of disease are kept constantly mapped out, and under close observation, the Board enjoys the advantages of such discriminating studies upon the local and preventable causes of disease as are needed by sanitary officers. Indeed, the Bureau has, for the past two years and upward, practically illustrated the usefulness of this kind of discriminating study of the causes of sickness and mortality, and has shown that it is entirely practicable to attain the very desirable objects regarding which a distinguished teacher of Hygiene in Europe has truly said: "We want such returns of mortality as shall show clearly the variations of the death-rate, both from epidemic diseases and other causes, and among certain limited classes of the population and in certain limited localities, also any excess in the death-rate of these classes and localities as compared with that of the general population." The report of the Registrar shows how this end has been obtained.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE TENEMENT-HOUSE ACT.

Since the last report the attorney has been directed to commence 3,756 actions for penalties, in the name of this Board, against the owners, lessees or agents of tenement-houses, for violations of the provisions of chapter 908, Laws of 1867, known as the Tenement-house act. Of this number, 3,339 suits have been ordered against owners, lessees or agents in the City of New-York, and 417 in the City of Brooklyn. An improvement in the health and comfort of the tenement-house population, and a decrease in the rate of mortality, must continue to be the result of the constant inspection by the officers of this Board of this class of dwellings, and of the thorough enforcement of the wise provisions of the Tenement-house act.

MARKETS, SLAUGHTER-HOUSES AND STREETS.

During the past year there has been no improvement in the sanitary condition of the public markets. They are old, dilapidated, unventilated, defective in proper drainage, and in every respect discreditable to the City of New-York. The recommendation, in former reports, that this part of the public property be sold for business purposes is renewed, and, if public markets are necessary, that they be located in parts of the City more accessible to the public. The slaughter-houses of the district have been frequently inspected, and such orders as were necessary to secure their cleanliness have been issued and enforced. It is confidently believed that during the next year they will be entirely removed from the densely-populated portions of the City, that they will be located in the immediate vicinity of the rivers, that their number will be largely reduced, and that the causes of complaint as to the manner of conducting this important business will be removed. There has been no change in the condition of the streets as regards their cleanliness. No improvement is anticipated during the existence of the present contract, as the contractor claims to have faithfully performed the duties imposed by its several provisions, without, however, securing to the public the results desired and expected. That the more thorough and frequent cleaning of the streets would be of incalculable benefit to the public health there is no question. From a small appropriation made by the Legislature of 1867 for that purpose, this Board has during the present year cleaned some of the most filthy streets and gutters in the lower part of the City.

RETURNS OF CORONERS.

The returns of deaths made by Coroners to the Bureau of Vital Statistics should be the most accurate and reliable of any received by that department. The law contemplates such accuracy, in conferring upon these officers power to make their investigations into the causes of death, thorough and exhaustive. But it appears from the report of the Registrar that the returns made by the Coroners are in general so inaccurate that it is impossible to give them a scientific classification. The examination of the bodies of the deceased are too frequently either omitted altogether, or so imperfectly executed as to give no definite results. And this is a growing evil in the Metropolitan District, which demands the immediate attention of the Legislature. Important ends of justice and the interests of science require that the violent and accidental deaths referred to the Coroners shall have the most prompt, thorough, impartial and intelligent investigation. This can be accomplished by giving this Board a more practical supervision of the duties of Coroners. It should have full power to require that all inquests be conducted in a manner to elicit every fact bearing upon the cause of death. Under the present system of popular election of Coroners, this is the most effectual remedy for the evil.

FOUNDLINGS AND NURSERIES.

The public evil, and the social and moral wrongs of illegitimacy, great as they are, are fearfully enhanced by the degrading and inhuman means resorted to, in the endeavor to conceal the shame of parentage. Direct infanticide, and a cruel neglect of children born out of wedlock, no less criminal than infanticide, are growing sins of our times, which demand the most serious consideration of public authorities and of benevolent organizations. Though these crimes against infantile life are chiefly perpetrated in large cities, yet interior towns, and even the rural districts, send their helpless victims to the lying-in houses of the abortionists and private asylums of *sage femmes* of the cities. In New-York, the illegitimate infants of the indigent classes receive the truly kind and enlightened care of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction. But there is a much larger class of homeless infants, whose parents resort to the most reprehensible means of concealing, and, if possible, of banishing the living evidences of their misfortune or crime. These parents and children become the unwilling and helpless victims of abortionists and keepers of private asylums and nurseries. How many of these nurseries exist in New-York and Brooklyn, and how many cases of infanticide annually occur in these cities, is unknown to the sanitary authorities. During the first year of the existence of this Board, its medical officers had made a catalogue of nearly fifty suspicious persons, and of as many places, and certificates of death made out by such persons, or at such houses, were refused until made the subject of investigation by a Coroner. But with all this precaution, these suspected persons have escaped conviction, and not one of these places where the double crimes of abortion and infanticide are committed have been closed. The Board has not been able with its present powers to ferret out and control this class of evils, although its officers have exercised their utmost vigilance to discover the criminals and their places of resort, and bring them to justice. In some of the most important cases brought to light the Courts have not enforced any penalties or restraints. Even in the noted case in West Seventeenth-street, which occurred in the early part of the Winter of 1868, no legal remedy was found, although the material facts were established by the affidavits of the parties who conducted the so-called nursery. The contracts for the care of the infants which had been the subjects of the Coroner's inquests, were made with unknown parties to the following effect, viz.: "To be kept and fed until the babe was adopted out or died." This contract was generally fulfilled by the death of the infant. In this single nursery, managed by a woman whose advertisements were conspicuous in the daily papers, no less than seven infants were found to have died in the course of a few weeks, and the cause of death was, in the opinion of competent medical witnesses, starvation. In view of these facts, this Board deems it a duty to represent to the Legislature the vital importance of such legislation as will develop and control measures for preventing the evils and crimes to which reference has been made. It is a subject in which the people of the State at large, as well as of New-York and Brooklyn, have a deep and abiding interest. While every possible encouragement should be given the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, in their praiseworthy efforts to place the foundlings which come under their charge, in the best possible condition for comfort, health, and development, other charities may well be founded devoted to the rescue, protection, and care of the unfortunate offspring of those who patronize private lying-in asylums and private nurseries. Such institutions should be placed under the guardianship of enlightened and philanthropic Boards, and carefully guarded against every form of abuse of administration. There should also be established a lying-in asylum for those unfortunate women who are about to give birth to illegitimate offspring. Such an institution might well form a branch of the public charities under the care of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction. It would not only do much to prevent infanticide, but would relieve much of the mental anguish of the victims of seduction, and save them from violent self-destruction and other crimes.

PUBLIC BATHS.

Personal cleanliness is universally and very justly regarded as essential to good health, and this is especially true of the poorer classes who are, of necessity, exposed to various sources of personal uncleanliness. All trades render the atmosphere more or less impure and unwholesome by the necessary emanations, whether of dust or gases, and the body of the common laborer, in the open air, soon becomes enveloped in sweat and dirt, unless he has frequent ablutions. Important as personal cleanliness is to the health of the adult, it is of vital consequence to the young. The skin performs functions which cannot be interrupted without detriment to their proper growth and development. Personal cleanliness also leads to domestic cleanliness. In proportion as the members of a family have fixed habits of personal cleanliness, in that proportion will they strive to make their home and its surroundings clean. It is not an unfrequent occurrence to find in crowded tenement-houses, one or two families who struggle, in the midst of the all-pervading filth, to keep their apartments clean and wholesome, and observation proves that these families are accustomed to bathing. We can, therefore, but regard the establishment of public baths in New-York and Brooklyn as a great sanitary necessity. The laboring class of these cities have no adequate means of securing personal cleanliness, even if they were disposed to do so; but they have been so long accustomed to filth on their persons and in and around their homes, that they have lost much of the sense of shame or disgust at its presence. But experience proves that this indifference to filth of the person and home is not inherent in any class. It grows out of a long process of training, and a want of proper facilities for securing baths. Wherever the experiment has been tried of establishing public baths, the result has been most encouraging. The poor have flocked to them in incredible numbers, and manifested an unmistakable desire for personal cleanliness. Public baths were erected in Boston, in 1866, and in 1867 twelve were in operation, at which 807,201 baths were given during the Summer months. Similar baths have also been established in other cities, as in St. Louis, Mo., Cincinnati, Ohio, Pittsburg, Penn., Detroit, Mich., and with the same gratifying results.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Bellows at Cooper Institute.

These meetings are established in accordance with a resolution adopted at the recent General Convention of Unitarians in this City; a resolution suggested by the "theatre meetings" in Boston and Providence. A printed order of exercises is distributed each evening containing the hymns to be sung. The choir consists of an excellent quartet. The first meeting took place yesterday evening, and attracted a congregation large enough to fill the hall.

Rev. Dr. BELLOWS preached from the text: "Is it well with thee? Is it well with thy husband? Is it well with the child?"—2d Kings, 4th chapter, 26th verse. After picturing the scene where these words were originally uttered by Elijah's servant to the Shunamite woman, the preacher went on to depict the feelings associated with them at all times. He contrasted the careless indifference of their ordinary use with the wide range of associations which attach to them when their full signification is considered. Referring to the body alone, they are not unimportant. Bodily health is generally the necessary condition of mental and moral welfare. Half the irritability, sullenness and ill-temper in the world comes from eating indigestible food and neglecting hygienic precautions. It is the first religious duty of voluntary invalids to get well. There is nothing of which a man or woman of good constitution ought to be more ashamed than of being sick. But "How are you?" involves an inquiry into something more than mere bodily health. Physical well-being, with its vigor and elasticity, symbolizes a similar moral condition. The health of the soul is the activity and coöperation of the spiritual energies. Such a state is one of peace. There is no remorse which corresponds to inflammation of the body; there is no indifference which corresponds to loss of appetite. These are diseases of the soul. When the mental powers are developed at the expense of the soul, a rush of blood to the head and intellectual apoplexy result. Living on excitement, devotion to the frivolous pursuits of life, is moral fever. A man or woman who is all intellect, or all conscience, or all heart, or ambition, or calculation, is a monstrosity. Selfishness is a tumor, greed a dropsy, ostentation an eruption. It is people afflicted with these moral diseases which afford instances of sudden ruin, catastrophies which ought not to surprise any more than an apoplectic stroke in a high liver. Viewed in this light, "How are you?" becomes a solemn question. Let this question hereafter be like the stroke of the brakeman's hammer on the car-wheels, eliciting the clear ring of soundness or the smothered sound which denotes a fracture. "How do you do?" is a less important consideration. It is not so much to do well as to be well, though doing well in its best sense indicates well-being. But, alas! how much doing there is that is the *undoing* of all concerned. Many must answer the question with, "I do only mischief," or "I do what I choose," or "I do the will of the times and fashions," or "I do nothing." We should put these questions to ourselves in their full import, and answer them to ourselves and to God. They should sound to us like the voice of Divinity.

The "Morning Star" Sunday School.

About three months since, several gentlemen, under the sanction of the New-York Sunday School Union, with Dr. R. P. PERRY as their Leader and Superintendent, determined on starting a new Mission School, in the vicinity of Eighth-avenue. After looking about for a room in which to hold their school, they finally succeeded in renting one of the large halls in Pike's Opera House. A lease was carefully drawn up and signed, covering a period of three years, and stands recorded in the Register's office at the City Hall. The school being countenanced and liberally supported by many of our most influential citizens, has had, during its short career, most unprecedented success. Some of the largest and most interesting Sunday School gatherings that have taken place in the City have occurred recently under the auspices of this school. Yesterday morning this flourishing school received a most unexpected interference on the part of the present owner of the property known as "Pike's Opera House." The school children gathered at the usual time, 9 o'clock A. M., and found the doors closed against them and the Janitor instructed not to open the building. Several hundred children and their teachers were compelled to go home disappointed. Mr. LOUCHEIN, the Superintendent of the building, having been found would give no reason why the school should not be admitted to their room. A demand was then made by the Superintendent of the school that the door be opened in season for the afternoon session. At 2 o'clock there was another gathering of the school, and finding the doors still closed against them, an impromptu meeting was then organized on the sidewalk, and resolutions were unanimously adopted denouncing the action of the owner of the property, and resolving to take such action to maintain or recover their rights as may be necessary.

Sunday School Convention.

The first of a seven days' series of Sunday School Conventions at Grace Chapel, in Fourteenth-street, took place last night. After the usual evening Episcopal service, Rev. Dr. CARTER, of the Church of the Holy Saviour, related several interesting proofs of the advantages of Sunday Schools, and stated that they were first opened in this country between the years 1791 and 1796, without saying in what city, or by whom. The mother of Rev. Dr. BETHUNE, he said, commenced a school of this kind between the years 1801 and 1804, locality not given, and in it trained her son, who subsequently became a very able and popular preacher. The speaker remarked that he remembered in his boyhood, about thirty to thirty-five years ago, when there were but nine Episcopal Churches in New-York, and that the children of all the Sunday Schools in the City collected on one occasion in St. Paul's Chapel. They numbered but from five to six hundred. At present they amount to 121,000, both public and private schools, yet there are still 42,000 children ungathered into the flock.

Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY, of the Church of the Incarnation, followed in a short address, which he prefaced by remarking that Rome had no Sunday Schools in this City, as such are understood by Protestants, but had a number of parochial schools in which religious instruction was given. He then contrasted the doctrines of the Episcopal and Baptist Churches with regard to baptism, after which he dwelt in a varied manner upon the importance of Sunday Schools to the young, and the trifling spiritual opportunities afforded to children at home, owing to the indifference or preoccupation of parents.

THE ROGERS MURDER.

The Mayor's Last Effort—Fanciful Notions and Reported Facts—The Pursuit and the Pursuers.

Nineteen days have elapsed since the murder of CHAS. M. ROGERS, and not only is the assassin still at large, but the authorities yesterday, for the third time, made public proclamation of the fact that they are blindly groping in pursuit of him. This third confession was the most prominent of all, and stares at the passer-by from every wall and fence in all that section of the City infested by the Nineteenth-street gang. It is in the shape of a large placard, signed by Mayor HALL, and approved by District-Attorney GARVIN. It begins with three head-lines, in huge capitals, asking these questions: "Who wrote this envelope? Who carried it? Who knows anything about it?" Then follows a wood-cut of the envelope, and a *fac simile* of the direction. It is, of course, not possible to reproduce that in these columns, but the superscription can be given by the types. It is thus:

JAMS LOGAN
Cyty
N Y

tom will han }
this too yn }

The handbill, after stating that it is an ordinary buff envelope, proceeds to invite TOM, or some one knowing him or knowing of the letter to call on the District-Attorney at his residence, where he or she will be confidentially dealt with. A reward of not less than $250 nor more than $1,000 is held out for any information that may be given. The handbill concludes with a copy of the Mayor's proclamation, offering a reward of $3,000 to the passive participant in the murder if he will come forward and be a witness.

This placard was perused yesterday by thousands, and as it had been adroitly prepared in a sensational style to rivet the attention of the class to which it appealed, it seemed to create more excitement in that particular locality than any other incident connected with the murder. While it plainly shows the means by which the officials who originated it hope to penetrate the mystery that has so long baffled the Police, there is no proof as yet that these means will prove effectual.

The members of the Nineteenth-street gang who happen to be out of State Prison read the handbill in common with everybody else, and so far as their sayings were obtainable, unanimously agreed that the Mayor "wouldn't get it that way," by which expression they declared their belief that no one of themselves would do anything to bring the murderer to justice. These outlaws considered themselves a particularly aggrieved set of rascals by the recent publication of their characteristics and achievements, and READY, the keeper of one of their haunts, yesterday expressed his extreme dissatisfaction with a Police officer whom he taxed with "giving him away" to the newspapers, but who had in reality done nothing of the sort. This same READY at the time declared to the officer, "I know who you want for that murder, and I can bring him in any time in three hours, but I won't." The officer knew the man so well that he was entirely convinced that this was the frothiest kind of gasconade. Had such as he not been the spokesman of it he would have been placed in custody to await a cross-examination.

The outlaws generally are excessively talkative in regard to the pursuit of Mr. ROGERS' assassin, and apparently to some purpose, for they have convinced some of the detectives that certain queer things are incontestible facts. For instance, the "pals" of the suspected man have asserted that "TOM" is not more than one day's distance from the City, and is ready at any time to come here and deliver himself up on a charge of murder, provided the proper authorities will promise that he shall not be sent back to Sing Sing to serve out his term. They thus represent him as in hiding from a dreaded return to State Prison, but as in no degree fearful of the results to himself should he be tried for the ROGERS' assassination. These same "pals" assert in their peculiar phraseology, and with great emphasis that "TOM jumped away" from town within two days from the time he "jumped" from prison, and hence that he had not been in the City for some weeks prior to the murder.

The argumentative and emphatic "pals" having made some officials believe that they have for once been guilty of telling the truth, these believers in the miracle have caught at another shadow. They reject the use of the envelope entirely in the search for the murderer, and if their theory become the dominant one, every dark-haired, dark-complexioned man of small stature, who happened to have his left hand bandaged on the morning of the 31st day of December will be liable to arrest. This somewhat startling theory is founded solely on the discovery of some blood stains on the lining of the sleeve of the coat the victim tore from his assassin, and which it is argued, must have been caused by the sleeve passing over a cut in the hand of the assailant. There is no proof whatever that these stains did not come from the sleeve having fallen into the blood of ROGERS on the pavement, nor is there any evidence that the assassin inflicted a wound upon himself—ROGERS had no knife to cut him with—but the assumptions noted answer very well to build a shaky theory upon, and are nurtured accordingly.

Wilder ideas even than this are floating through some police brains. Some men reject the robbery altogether, and find in the homicide a deeply planned and therefore a fully premeditated murder. ROGERS, say they, had several desperate thieves sent up for thefts at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and hence there were some desperate men who owed him a grudge. This and similar theories, however, are only noticed as evidences of how completely the case has befogged the average police intellect.

All the arrested persons, except GALLAGHER and MUNDAY, who have been discharged from the House of Detention, yet remain in custody; but the desired "squeal" had not come, nor has the power of any of them to say anything pertinent to the case been established. It must be assumed, however, that the three LOGANS and TALLAND knew something, if they choose to speak, for they yet remain in custody.

The Brooklyn Mercantile Library.

The new building of the Brooklyn Mercantile Library Association will be thrown open this evening. It is the neat Gothic structure of Philadelphia brick and Nova Scotia stone trimmings opposite the Academy of Music, in Montague-street. The interior of the building, while simple in appearance, presents the visitor with the idea of that magnificence which is accompanied with a proper regard to usefulness as well as ornament. As you enter the edifice, and after admiring the merits of the portal and hall, the floor and the ceiling, the ladies' class-room opens on the right. On the left is the ladies' reading-room. This opens on the main reading-room, which extends the entire width of the building, seventy-five feet. The library above is supported by columns, the appearance of which is somewhat relieved by the appropriate manner in which the good service of paint has made them correspond with the walls, ceiling, floor, and other ornamentation surrounding them. The furniture is all made after appropriate designs furnished by the architect, and it combines simplicity, beauty and usefulness. On the second floor is the trustees' room on the right front, and the room for giving out the books on the left. The stairway, which is of oak, has long steps, which are broad and heavy. Excepting the space occupied by the two rooms alluded to, the whole of the second floor is devoted to the main floor of the library. Besides the main floor, the library has galleries around which are ample shelves loaded with books. Under the galleries, on the main floor, are alcoves, each with a small gallery running around it. The gaslight arrangements are excellent, and the appearance of the library at night is one of unusual brilliancy and grandeur. The architect seems to have left nothing undone that was calculated to improve the appearance of the interior or any detail belonging to it, and all of them are in perfect harmony. In this respect the Library building is a thorough success. The want of space renders it necessary to make this notice brief; otherwise a more satisfactory description might have included some details of the painstaking apparent in the laying on of color, and in the arranging of fixtures and furniture. The architect is P. B. WIGHT, New-York; builder, JOHN FRENCH; carpenter, J. VAN RIPER; iron-work, JACOB OUTWATER, all of Brooklyn; gas fixtures, M. L. CURTIS & Co., New-York; plumbing and gasfitting, ARMSTRONG & BLACKLIN, Brooklyn; furniture, WM. HUNT & SON, New-York; heating, BAKER & SMITH, New-York; tile-work, MILLER & COATES, New-York.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner ROLLINS, at No. 8 Dover-street, over the remains of MARY ELLEN EGAN, aged five months, whose death had been caused by suffocation in consequence of being overlain by her mother. The jury exonerated the mother by a verdict of accidental death.

Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest yesterday, at the New-York Hospital, over the remains of WILLIAM LINTON, a hack-driver, aged 30, whose death was the result of a fractured thigh, sustained a few days ago by a fall from a stoop in Leonard-street.

A genteel-looking middle-aged man called on Saturday at the private hotel, No. 42 Clinton-place, kept by CHARLES LEFLER, and engaged a room, situated on the third floor and looking out on University-place. He sent in a large bag and trunk, and ate a hearty dinner. Yesterday morning, at 2 o'clock, a lady awaked and heard somebody in her room, when she aroused her husband, who gave an alarm. The intruder scuttled away, and no trace could be obtained to his identity. About 7 o'clock the new boarder left the house with his overcoat on his arm, and bade the domestic who was sweeping "good bye" as he did so. At a later hour it was discovered that several rooms had been entered during the night, and that a large amount of property had been stolen. One gentleman lost $1,000 worth of diamond jewelry and a pocket-book containing $84, another lost a coat, two or three ladies missed some valuable trinkets, and nearly all the occupants of that floor sustained losses. When the stranger's room was examined the bag and trunk had disappeared, and it is supposed that the thief lowered it out of the window to his "pals." The Fifteenth Ward Police have the matter in hand.

At 6:30 o'clock last evening a fire occurred at No. 121 Walker-street, in the rear of the first floor, occupied by JAMES WALLEN as a carpenter-shop, who sustained a loss of $500; no insurance. The front portion of the first floor is occupied by F. HARDLER as a tailor-shop; loss $200; no insurance. The second floor is occupied by J. H. WRIGHT as a pattern and model shop, loss $800; insured. The third floor is occupied by WATTS & SON, writing desks, loss $100, no insurance; RYAN & COSTELLO, batters, loss $75; and P. SCHENEBERRY, silver plater, loss $25. The building is owned by CHARLES E. HARTSHORN; damage $800. The flames extended to No. 123, owned by P. FISCHER, who lives up stairs; loss $1,200. The first floor is occupied by D. TUHREN, tailor; loss $200; insured in the Niagara Company for $500.

Three kerosene oil lamp explosions occurred last evening in the City. One was at the Frankfort House, No. 202 William-street, and caused considerable confusion but no damage. The second was at No. 291 Front-street, while MARY SHIELDS was filling a lamp; no damage was occasioned. The third occurred at No. 146 East Fifteenth-street, in the apartments of THOS. TRACY, who had a carpet damaged.

Officer ALLISON, of the Fifteenth Precinct Police, discovered a flickering light in the store of SIEGFRIED DOBLIN, at No. 394 Bowery, at 6 o'clock last evening. He forced open the door and discovered that a hole had been bored in the leaden gas-pipe, and the escaping gas lighted. As the pipe was rapidly melting, and the meter near by, the evident intention was to set fire to the store, and it was only the prompt attention of the officer that frustrated the alleged attempt. Mr. DOBLIN was arrested on his arrival at the store by the officer, on a charge of arson, and is detained to await the action of Fire-Marshal BRACKETT. His stock is insured for $10,000 in the Astor, Liverpool and London, Mechanics and Traders, Market and Tradesmen's.

Officer GAVIGAN, of the Fourteenth Ward Police, found a box containing 100 clock dials, marked "Seth Clock Company, Thomaston, Conn." yesterday, in the rear of No. 116 Baxter-street. The property had evidently been stolen, and awaits a claimant.

Officer FELIX HAYES, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, found the dead body of a female infant yesterday, wrapped up in some rags and hidden behind some hogsheads in Washington-street, near Cortlandt. Coroner ROLLINS commenced an inquest, when Dr. JOHN BEACH made a *post-mortem* examination. He ascertained that deceased had been born alive and was of full growth. The umbilical cord had been rudely torn from the body, and traces of violence were discernible on the neck. In the doctor's opinion death was the result of strangulation. The case has been laid over until Tuesday to permit of further investigation.

From the Central Park Meteorological Report for the week ending Jan. 16, it appears that the mean height of the barometer was 29.972; maximum at 2 P. M. of Jan. 13, 30.264; minimum at 7 A. M. of Jan. 12, 29.398. Range, .866. The mean of the thermometer was 35.01; maximum at 8 P. M., Jan. 10, 43.00; minimum at 3 A. M., Jan. 13, 26.00. Range, 17.00. Rain fell on the 10th, 11th and 15th inst.; total amount for week, .90 inch.

LOUIS VOSS, aged 26, was severely handled in a scuffle with some unknown person, on Saturday night, and sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Chief Engineer KINGSLAND discovered a fire yesterday morning on the third floor of No. 191 Chrystie-street, occupied by the New-York Wooden Pipe Company, when the flames were speedily extinguished, with a damage of $200.

Mr. EDWARD CARSWELL, the temperance orator, will speak at the Methodist Church in Eighty-sixth-street this evening. Rev. J. H. BRODT will preside. The seats are free.

The flags on the Fire Department buildings will be displayed at half-mast to-day, as a mark of respect to the memory of Inspector LEONARD.

A gang of burglars made an attempt, on Saturday night, to enter the store of J. D. EDREHI, at No. 50 New Bowery, when they were alarmed by the approach of a policeman and ran off.

A male infant was found early yesterday morning in the alley-way of No. 9 Dover-street and cared for by the Police.

At 4:30 P. M. yesterday a fire broke out in the cellar of the drain-pipe factory of NORRIS & MILLER, No. 229 East Forty-first-street. It was caused by a coal-bin catching fire from the furnace. Damage slight.

Coroner KEENAN held an inquest yesterday, in the prison attached to the Jefferson Market Police Court, over the remains of PATRICK MCDERMOTT, aged 45, a native of Ireland, and residing in Thirty-eighth-street, who had been committed for misdemeanor by Justice SHANDLEY on Saturday, and died suddenly in his cell during the night from natural causes. The Coroner ordered the body to be taken to the Morgue.

JOHN DOYLE, aged 10 years, residing in Leonard-street, near Baxter-street, was run over in West Broadway by car No. 2, of the Sixth-avenue line, and sustained a compound fracture of the leg and other severe injuries. The car driver, FREDERICK N. BARNARD, was arrested.

JAMES M. WALKER was arrested yesterday by the Fifteenth Precinct Police on a charge of arson, committed in Virginia. The arrest was made in obedience to a requisition issued by the Governor of Virginia, and the prisoner was surrendered to the custody of D. PINCKNEY WEST, an officer of that Commonwealth.

DANIEL QUINLAN, of No. 17 State-street, who had been missing for some days, was found drowned yesterday in the East River, near Pier No. 3. Coroner FLYNN will hold an inquest.

Brooklyn.

The Police report that on Saturday night there were in the Forty-eighth Precinct twelve street lamps not lighted, and in the Forty-ninth Precinct, twenty-two.

Yesterday morning, some thieves broke into the Reformed Church, in Bushwick, near Maspeth-avenue, and stole the carpet from around the pulpit. The carpet was worth about $20.

Three boys went into the grocery store of CHAS. GILLET, No. 468 Grand-street, on Saturday night, and stole $15 from the money drawer.

MICHAEL LALLY was arrested yesterday morning on suspicion of having been concerned in the burglary at the dry goods store of Mr. DOWNS, No. 139 Atlantic-avenue. It appears that he was seen having eight rolls of cloth in his possession, which had been stolen from the store named. The value of the cloth was $150. The accused will be brought up for examination this morning.

FRED. KELBAN was arrested yesterday by Capt. WADDY, of the Forty-fourth Precinct, charged by ALVEY MURPHY with having, in December last, stolen from him his watch and chain, valued at $34, and his pocket-book, containing $17. When arrested the prisoner admitted his guilt, and he was held for examination.

JAMES HARE, an officer connected with the Forty-ninth Sub-Precinct, aged 35 years, died of consumption at his residence, in Gates-avenue, near Ralph. He leaves a wife and three small children. He had been a member of the Police force since June 30, 1862.

Yesterday forenoon JOHN KUHN, a boy 11 years of age, of No. 128 Meserole-street, E. D., was run over by car No. 2 of the Meserole-street Line. His leg was so mutilated that amputation was declared necessary.

New Jersey.

The store of JOHN MANNING, of Perth Amboy, was broken into early yesterday morning by some burglars, who used a jimmy for their purpose. The robbers carried away with them a large quantity of dry goods, valued at $1,400. No clue to the thieves has been ascertained.

A laboring man named PATRICK MULVAY, who had been in the employ of a railway company in the vicinity of Bound Brook, was found dead in a well near that locality on Saturday. A short time before he had received $48 from the railroad company, and it is supposed, in order to obtain the money, somebody had thrown the unfortunate man into the well and thus smothered him. His head was under the water, and his legs protruding upward. Not a cent of the money was found on his person.

In consequence of a recent resolution of the Hudson County Board of Freeholders, the last lunatic confined in the Hudson County Jail has been ordered to be removed to the asylum....An old Jew named EDWARD LEYSER was found dead in his bed at No. 274 Washington-street, Hoboken. Coroner WHITE was notified, and an inquiry showed that disease of the heart was the cause of death. He leaves a wife and eight children....A respectably dressed young woman named E. HIGGIN was arrested in Elizabeth, yesterday, by Officer KERIN, on the charge of having stolen $135 and other property from her uncle, CORNELIUS HOLMES, to whom she had paid a visit at his house in New-Brunswick. She was sent back to New-Brunswick for examination....At Bergen Point, on Friday evening, a young man named LAFAYETTE MORTON stole a sum of $67 from his room-mate, GEORGE R. CHRISTIE. He was arrested in Elizabeth last evening, and will be sent to Bergen Point for examination....It is the intention of the present Legislature to repeal the laws relating to capital punishment....A new Catholic Church is about to be erected at the corner of Gilbert and Mercer streets, Jersey City. Operations will be commenced in the Spring.

A Remarkable Escape from Death Through Canine Instinct or Sagacity.

As Mr. SYLVESTER SCRIBNER, of Salisbury, N. H., was on his way home, with his horse and team, on the 31st ult., he observed his dog standing, every few seconds, on his hind legs, looking intently toward the forest, and uttering occasionally a low cry. The behavior of the animal was so singular that Mr. SCRIBNER stopped his team, and upon listening, heard a faint sound, but whether animal or human he could not tell. Proceeding in the direction of the sound—to the manifest delight of his dog, who ran on before him, ever and anon looking to see if his master was following—Mr. SCRIBNER soon discovered one of his nearest neighbors—Mr. ROBERT I. BATCHELDER—crushed under a large ash tree which he had been felling. Mr. BATCHELDER's thigh was broken and he was otherwise so much injured that it is believed he could not have lived another hour had not succor arrived, and for this he was directly indebted to his neighbor's sagacious dog. Mr. SCRIBNER rescued the injured man from his perilous situation, took him home, and he is now recovering.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

FRANKFORT, Sunday, Jan. 17.

United States Five-Twenties are quoted to-day at 79¼.

HAVRE, Sunday, Jan. 17.

The cotton market yesterday closed unchanged.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 16.

SUGAR—The market closed to-day with a declining tendency, buyers offering 8 reals for No. 12 Dutch Standard ₱ arroba; Molasses Sugar active at 6¾@7½ reals for Nos. 7 to 10. MOLASSES steady; Clayed 5@5¼ reals, and Muscovado or Common, 6@6½ reals ₱ keg. LARD buoyant at 20½c.@21c. in tierces, and 22c.@23c. in kegs. FLOUR firmer; last sales at $10 50@$11 ₱ bbl. BUTTER firm at 30c.@40c. ₱ lb. TALLOW flat at 9½c.@9¾c. BACON buoyant at 17c.@18c. HONEY active at 4½@4¾ reals ₱ gallon. WAX dull; Yellow, $7 50@$8 50, and White $9@$10 50 ₱ arroba. PETROLEUM buoyant at 4@4¼ reals ₱ gallon. POTATOES firm at $4@$4 50 ₱ bbl. HAMS firm; Dry-salted, 17½c.; Sugar-cured, 20½c. ₱ lb. LUMBER quiet; Yellow Pine, $21@$23; White Pine, $22@$24 ₱ thousand feet. NAVAL STORES steady; Resin buoyant at $5; Shooks for boxes declining, quoted at 7¼@7½ reals; Shooks for hogsheads in demand at $2 25@$2 50; Empty Hogsheads in demand at $3 12½; Hoops—Long-shaved quiet at $46@$49; Short dull at $33@$40. ONIONS firmer; quoted at $6 50@$7 ₱ bbl. FREIGHTS nominal; some improvement expected in the coming week. Exchange declining; on London, 16 ₱ cent. premium; on United States, in currency, at 60 days' sight, 24@23 discount; short sight, 22@21 discount; in gold, at 60 days' sight, 5@5½ premium; short sight, 6¼@6¾ premium.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Jan. 16.

Exchange on New-York less firm; 1-10 ₱ cent. premium, selling. FLOUR quiet; Spring Extras, $5 50@$6 50. WHEAT active and unsettled; No. 1, $1 18½@$1 20; No. 2, $1 12½. CORN in good demand and declined ½c.@¾c.; No. 2 Kiln-dried, 55c.; New, 52½c.@53c.; no grade, 48c.@49c. OATS steady and active at 47¼c. RYE dull and declined 1c.; sales at $1 12@$1 15. BARLEY more active; No. 2, $1 63@$1 64, in regular houses. WHISKY active and in good demand at 95c., closing, sellers asking 96c. MESS PORK, $28 57. LARD steady at 18½c. SHORT RIB MIDDLES, 14½c., seller February. DRESSED HOGS active and steady at $11 50@$12. LIVE HOGS dull, weak and declined 25c.@30c.; fair to choice $9 30@$11 40. CATTLE quiet and less firm; Cows and stock Steers, $4 25@$5 87. RECEIPTS—11,000 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat, 51,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 1,300 bushels Barley, 11,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—16,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats, 1,900 bushels Rye, 2,800 bushels Barley, 7,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Jan. 16.

TOBACCO—Manufacturing Leaf in good demand and unchanged. COTTON in good demand, supply small; Low Middlings, 27c.@28½c. FLOUR dull, unsettled and lower; Superfine, $5 50@$6 25; Extra, $6 50@$7. Extra to Fancy, $9@$10. WHEAT dull with but little demand; fair to prime Fall Red, in bulk, $1 40@$1 55. CORN dull at 65c.@70c. OATS firm at 58c.@59c. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. RYE firm at $1 25@$1 28. WHISKY, 95c. PORK nominal at $29@$29 50. BULK MEATS dull; Shoulders, 12c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15¾c.; Clear Sides, 16c. BACON dull; Shoulders, 13¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17c.; Clear Sides, 17¾c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 18c. LARD heavy; Country, 17½c. DRESSED HOGS, $9 40@$9 60; number packed to date, 219,000. CATTLE in good supply and in good demand, at $3 50@$7 for common to extra. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 1,300 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 1,800 bushels Barley, 1,300 Hogs.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Saturday, Jan. 16.

COTTON less firm, and quotably unchanged; Middlings, 28c.@28½c.; sales, 3,000 bales; receipts, 4,446 bales. Gold, 136¼. Exchange—Commercial, 147@147¾; Bank, 148; New-York, sight, ¼ discount. SUGAR active and higher; Common, 10½c.@10¾c.; Prime, 12¾c.; Yellow, Clarified, 13½c.@14½c. MOLASSES active; Common 58c.@60c.; Prime, 67c.@68c.; Choice, 70c.@72c. FLOUR firmer; Superfine, $6 87@$7; Double Extra, $7 30@$7 40; Treble Extra, $8. CORN firm; White, 76c.@78c.; Yellow, 80c.@82c. OATS dull at 68c. BRAN dull at $1 15. HAY dull; Prime $24@$25. PORK dull; no sales; asking $30. BACON dull; Shoulders, 14¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18½c.; Clear Sides, 19c. LARD dull; tierce, 19½c.; keg, 20¼c. WHISKY quiet; Western, rectified, $1 05@$1 10. COFFEE steady; Fair, 14½c.@14¾c.; Prime, 16½c.@16¾c.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Jan. 16.

FLOUR—City Double Extra, $6@$6 37½. WHEAT quiet; No. 1, $1 17; No. 2, $1 10¾. OATS declining; No. 2, in store, 47½c. CORN steady; New, 60c. RYE declining and weaker; No. 1, $1 12. BARLEY unchanged. PROVISIONS dull and lower. City MESS PORK, $27 50. LARD—Prime City, 18c.@18¼c. DRESSED HOGS lower; sales at $11 50@$12. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 39,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 Dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 200 bbls. Pork.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Jan. 16.

FLOUR dull; Family, $7 50@$7 75. WHEAT dull and nominal. CORN, 68c.@70c. for ear. RYE firm at $1 40. OATS firmer; No. 1, 62c. BARLEY firm and unchanged. COTTON quiet; Middling, 28¾c.@28¾c. WHISKY firm at 97c. PROVISIONS dull and drooping. MESS PORK, $28 25@$29. LARD dull; Country, 18¾c.@18¾c.; City, 19c. BULK MEATS dull; Shoulders 11½c.@11¾c.; Sides, 13¾c.@14c. BACON dull; Shoulders, 13¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16½c.; Clear Sides, 17c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 17½c.@18c. BUTTER firm at 34c.@40c. EGGS, 28c.@29c. Gold, 137¾, buying. Exchange firmer, 1-10 premium selling.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Jan. 16.

FLOUR dull; sales 1,000 bbls. at $7 50@$7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $9@$9 25 for Amber Winter; $10 for White and $11@$11 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club is held at $1 75, and White Canada at $2 15@$2 30, according to sample. CORN unchanged; No. 1 Illinois, $1 03. OATS, 68c. for Western. CORN MEAL, $2 30 ₱ cwt. MILLFEED scarce; Shorts, $26; Shipstuffs, $30; Middlings, $36@$38 ₱ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—On Flour to Boston, $1 05; to New-York, 96c.; to Albany, 67c.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Jan. 16.

TOBACCO—Sales 48 hhds. Lugs to Low Leaf at $5@$11 25. COTTON, 28½c. FLOUR—Superfine, $5 50@$5 75. WHEAT, $1 85@$2. CORN, 6c., in bulk. OATS, 58c. RYE, $1 40. MESS PORK, $29. LARD—Tierce, 19¼c. BACON—Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Sides, 17½c.@17¾c.; Packed Fancy Hams, 18¼c. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 12¼c.; Clear Sides, 16¼c., packed. WHISKY—Free, 98c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Saturday, Jan. 16.

FLOUR neglected. WHEAT 5c. lower, asking $1 45 for No. 2 Chicago Spring. CORN quiet; sales 7 cars New at 79c., on the track; 40,000 bushels in store at 79c. OATS nominal at 65c. RYE neglected. BARLEY held at $2 05. PORK firm at $30. LARD firm at 20c. DRESSED HOGS firm. SEEDS—Clover, $8 50; Timothy, $1 75.

TOLEDO, Saturday, Jan. 16.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT—White Michigan, $1 73; Amber held at $1 71½. CORN firm and advanced 1c.; new 63½c.@64c. OATS, 57c. RYE steady; Michigan, $1 24. DRESSED HOGS unchanged.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Jan. 16.

COTTON quiet; Middlings, 29c.; receipts, 1,100 bales; exports, 2,200 bales. FLOUR firm and scarce; Superfine, $7 25@$7 75. CORN, 66c.@67c. OATS, 70c. MESS PORK, $31. LARD, 20c.@21c. BULK MEATS firm; Shoulders, 12½c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c. DRESSED HOGS, $11 50@$12.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday, Jan. 16.

COTTON market opened quiet and closed dull and irregular. Middlings, 28½c.; sales, 2,4[illegible]5 bales; receipts, 2,095 bales; exports, coastwise, 4,348 bales; foreign, 1,936 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, Jan. 16.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet at 47½c.@47¾c. RESIN quiet. Crude TURPENTINE, $2 15@$3 25. TAR—Nothing doing. COTTON quiet; 27c.@28½c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Jan. 16.

COTTON market quiet and easier; sales, 410 bales; receipts, 713 bales; Middlings nominal, 28c.

MOBILE, Saturday, Jan. 16.

COTTON—Receipts, 1,187 bales; sales, 750 bales. Demand limited; market closed quiet; Middlings, 28c.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Jan. 16.

COTTON quiet; sales 250 bales; Middlings at 28½c. receipts, 1,093 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,602 bales.

[Advertisement.]

Lung complaints, Bronchitis, Asthma, &c., are speedily relieved, and if taken in time, permanently cured by Jayne's Expectorant. You will find in it also a certain remedy for Coughs and Colds. Sold everywhere.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for Europe, via Liverpool, by the *Cuba*, close at the General Post Office at 9:30 A. M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier, Jersey City, to 10:30 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
New-York	Jan. 2	Bremen	New-York
FOR EUROPE.			
Cuba	Jan. 20	New-York	Liverpool
Colorado	Jan. 20	New-York	Liverpool
Union	Jan. 21	New-York	Bremen
City of Antwerp	Jan. 23	New-York	Liverpool
Denmark	Jan. 23	New-York	Liverpool
Caledonia	Jan. 23	New-York	Glasgow
Ville de Paris	Jan. 23	New-York	Havre
FOR HAVANA, ASPINWALL, &C.			
Columbia	Jan. 21	New-York	Havana
Henry Chauncey	Jan. 22	New-York	Aspinwall
Merrimac	Jan. 23	New-York	Rio

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 17.—*In steamship Iowa, from Glasgow*—W. T. Hainforth, Quintin Johnstone, Alex. S. Paterson, Thomas Melrose.

In steamship Sherman, from New-Orleans—Henry Wright, J. C. Jenkins, Charles Dunning, C. H. Flemming, J. O. Marshall and wife.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 21 | Sun sets.... 5 01 | Moon sets.... 6 27

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 11 11 | Gov. Island. 12 00 | Hell Gate.... 1 22

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Jan. 17.

Arrived.

Steamship Iowa, (Br.,) Heddervick, Glasgow Dec. 26, and Moville 27th, with mdse. and 78 passengers to Henderson Bros. Encountered constant westerly gales up to the Banks; Jan. 1 and 2, had a severe hurricane, during which Archibald Livingston, seaman, fell overboard and was lost; 13th, lat. 43 05, lon. 57 46, passed a French steamer, bound east; 15th, lat. 40 46, lon. 65 38, passed steamship England, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Sherman, Henry, New-Orleans Jan. 10, via S. W. Pass, with mdse. and passengers to Samuel Stevens. Jan. 14, 2:30 P. M., lat. 30 30, lon. 79 40, passed parts of a wreck, also two large lower masts, painted white, one of them with spars attached, the whole made close together.

Steamship Acadia, (Br.,) Lees, Glasgow Dec. 19 and Moville 20th, with mdse. and 84 passengers to Henderson Bros. Has had strong westerly gales almost the entire passage.

Steamship Geo. Cromwell, Vaill, New-Orleans Jan. 10, via S. W. Pass, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Vicksburg, Burton, New-Orleans Jan. 7, via S. W. Pass 8th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah Jan. 14, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Flag, Hoffman, Fernandina, Fla., with cotton, &c., to Florida Railroad Co.

Steamship Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Metis, Davis, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Schr. Leontine, Murphy, Rockland 8 ds., with lime to Haviland & Co.

Schr. James Satterthwaite, Clarke, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Chichester, Wilmington, N. C., with cotton, &c., to James Hand.

Ship Highlander, (new, 1,352 tons,) Lunt, of and from Boston Jan. 15, in ballast to Sutton & Co. Will load for San Francisco.

Bark T. K. Welden, Welden, Marseilles Nov. 11, via Gibraltar Dec. 2, with mdse. to James E. Ward & Co. Experienced heavy gales from E. to S. and N. W. for first 18 ds., during which lost and split sails; were 11 ds. from Bermuda, and 8 ds. north of Hatteras, with strong variable winds; Dec. 14, lat. 30 16, lon. 19 54, exchanged signals with a whaling bark steering north and showing a private signal, blue on top and red on bottom, with letter P on a white ground in centre.

Bark Bessie North, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Faye, Antwerp Oct. 15, and Flushing Nov. 9, with railroad iron to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Came the southern passage, and had fine weather. Jan. 14, 20 miles E. of Barnegat, in a gale from N. W., lost maintopgallant-yard.

Bark Runer, (Norw.,) Erickson, Newport, Eng., 63 ds., with railroad iron to Funch, Meincke & Co. Came the southern passage, and had fine weather.

Bark Otto Burgomeister von Winter, (N. G.,) Schmidt, Rotterdam Oct. 29, with mdse. to master. Is anchored at the Bar.

Brig Udola, Whittemore, Havre 59 ds., with mdse. to Boyd & Hinken—vessel to Thompson & Hunter. Experienced heavy westerly gales the entire passage. Dec. 13, while lying to in a hurricane from W. S. W., was knocked on her beam ends by a sea, which carried away jibboom and swept the deck, injuring the mate and one man severely; also stove long boat and bulwarks and lost and split sails; 17th, lat. 47, lon. 35, saw a lumber-loaded ship waterlogged and abandoned.

Schr. Equator, Johnson, of and from Nassau 15 ds., with sponge, iron, &c., to Joseph Eneas. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong northerly winds.

Schr. Estelle, Raynor, Providence.
Schr. Peter Ritter, Oleston, New-Haven.
Schr. Memento, Smith, Providence.
Schr. Wm. L. Peck, Jones, Norwalk.
Schr. George Washington, Peck, Stamford.
Schr. Susan Nash, Nash, Westerly, R. I.
Schr. J. B. & F. L. Scott, Providence.
Schr. Nellie, Anderson, Providence.
Schr. Justice, Taylor, Newport.
Schr. Lamartine, Gurney, Wareham.
Schr. Amelia F. Cobb, Hall, Providence, for Virginia.
Schr. Julia E. Gamage, Brown, New-Haven.
Schr. Hydrangea, Prentiss, New-Haven.
Schr. Henry B. Drew, Miller, Bridgeport.
Schr. Mary A. Lovell, Jones, New-Haven.

SANDY HOOK, Sundown—Wind light E., cloudy.

Below.

Ship Therese, Mudgett, London Oct. 29, with mdse. to Thomas Dunham's Nephew. Was spoken 35 miles E. of Sandy Hook by wrecking steamer Rescue.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 17—Arr. steamer Norman, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 17—Arr. steamships Saragossa, from New-York; Prometheus, from Philadelphia; bark Oscar, from Havana; brig Morey, from Havana; schrs. A. Lawrence, from Providence; E. H. Fisher, from New-York; A. E. Storer, from New-York; R. Caldwell, from New-York; Minnie, from Caibarien; W. H. Steele, from Martinique.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 17—Arr. ship Ilos, from Barcelona; bark Kangeornen, from New-York; ship Eisinore, from New-York; brigs Iris, from New-York; Susie J. Strout, from —— for New-York, put in for spars; schr. Wanita, from Havana for New-York, put in for repairs; schr. E. G. Irvine, Philadelphia.

Sld. ship Narragansett, for Havre; schrs. Matoaka, for Georgetown, D. C.; Marian Gage, New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17—The steamship Constitution, from Panama, arrived here to-night.

Spoken, &c.

Albatross—schr., from —— for Canary Islands, Dec. 17, lat. 28, lon. 26 33.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 17.—The steamship Weser, from New-York, arrived to-day, on her way to Bremen.

LORD & TAYLOR

WILL MAKE,
FOR THE BALANCE OF THE SEASON,
COMMENCING MONDAY, JAN. 18,

STILL FURTHER REDUCTIONS

IN THE PRICES OF

Silks, Dress Goods, Shawls, Cloaks, Sacques, Flannels, Blankets, Quilts, Sheetings, Hosiery, Upholstery, and Ladies and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

PREPARATORY TO MAKING THEIR SEMI-ANNUAL INVENTORY OF STOCK.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st., corner Christie-st.
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BALL, BLACK & CO.,

NOS. 565 AND 567 BROADWAY,
OFFER AN UNEQUALED ASSORTMENT OF
JURGENSEN, NARDIN, JACOT, SALTZMAN, NICOUD, GERARD, FRODSHAM, PEARDON, GORDING, RUGENSTEIN, HARRISON, TAYLOR, &c.,
ALSO, A FULL LINE OF AMERICAN

WATCHES.

$5,000 REWARD!

Will be paid for the recovery of the following described UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, dated July 1, 1865, stolen from the office of the STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 96 Broadway, on the afternoon of Aug. 6, 1868:

$4,000 in Bonds of $1,000 each, numbered as follows: ——, 60,607, 60,608, 60,609.

$36,000 in Bonds of $500 each, numbered as follows: 1,967, 12,109, 20,294, 20,295, 20,296, 23,185, 23,186, 23,187, 32,860, 33,660, 34,122, 38,454, 38,457, 38,458, 38,459, 38,461, 39,991, 39,992, 44,026, 54,789, 55,861, 57,728, 58,153, 58,154, 58,155, 58,156, 58,157, 58,158, 58,159, 59,357, 62,089, 62,090, 62,110, 62,111, 63,696, 64,232, 69,070, 69,071, 69,096, 70,540, 70,780, 74,656, 74,657, 74,658, 74,659, 74,663, 74,664, 74,665, 74,666, 79,683, 80,612, 80,988, 83,768, 84,620, 84,621, 84,622, 86,028, 86,408, 88,089, 88,090, 88,091, 88,093, 90,183, 90,192, 90,198, 94,440, 100,894, 103,250, 106,377, 106,378, 106,603, 117,565.

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying, selling or negotiating the same.

NICHOLAS C. MILLER, President.

DR. MARSH'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS.

Also IMPERVIOUS TRUSSES of various forms for the permanent relief of Hernia; ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SHOULDER BRACES, SUPPORTERS, CRUTCHES, Apparatus for Bow Legs, Club Feet, Weak Ankles, Hip Disease, and all other Physical Deformities, made and accurately fitted at the Radical Cure Truss Office of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York; MARSH, BOWLES & CO., No. 71 Washington-st., Chicago, adjoining Crosby's Opera House, and S. N. MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 3 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

☞ A competent female to wait upon ladies.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.